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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer; light variable winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,553. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recover.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72⅞c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c.; cash cotton, 7½c.

FOREIGN.—Native runners report that the Boers were defeated Thursday in a severe engagement at Ladysmith. The report is not credited in London. Col. Baden-Powell, according to the latest advices from Mafeking, is still holding out, and has repulsed the Boers, who tried to storm his position. Already 12,802 British reinforcements have reached South Africa, and 11,000 are due there to-day. About half of them are being sent to Durban. Belief is now expressed in London that Ladysmith, Mafeking, and Kimberley will be able to hold out till relieved. By the foundering of the Belgian steamer Belgique, off the Alderney coast, eighteen people were drowned. Two cases of smallpox were discovered in a Spanish steamer landing at San Juan de Puerto Rico. The United States Commission yesterday arrived at Kingston on its way to survey the suggested new Colombia Canal route. It is reported the Colombian revolution is at an end. The tension between Japan and Russia is exciting much European comment. The London tin market went down ten points yesterday. The Baroness Levitzow died at Vienna yesterday.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

The question of the inferiority or superiority of Dewey's fleet in the battle of Manila Bay was raised yesterday in a claim made for bounty.

Page 2.

The installation of the third-rail system on the elevated road is opposed by Fire Chief Croker on the ground that great danger will result to firemen, who are often obliged to use the elevated tracks in fighting fires. The officials of the Manhattan Railway Company allege another move in the Tammany campaign against the road.

Page 3.

Col. David E. Austen has been re-elected Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment.

Capt. Steelman of the schooner Samuel L. Beachman saves two survivors of a wreck off the South Carolina coast. Rescued mate tells a story of privation.

Major Putnam Bradlee Strong talked of his experiences in the Philippines to the Plaza Republican Club last night.

Page 4.

Constable James Walsh of Red Bank, N. J., was murdered by a negro upon whom he was serving a summons. The murderer escaped.

Capt. Leary, the Governor of Guam, reports a large demand from collectors for United States stamps surcharged for use at the naval station.

Men under orders of the Mayor of New Rochelle began tearing up the Union Railway Company's tracks because the company had failed to comply with a notice to repave a portion of the street.

The Methodist ministers discussed the question of making all their meetings public, but arrived at no decision. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley opposed the idea, declaring that some matters could not be discussed with propriety in the presence of the laity.

The New York Presbytery yesterday accepted the report of a committee recommending that the heresy case of Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert be sent to the General Assembly for action. The Warszawiak case was referred to a judicial committee on appeal.

Page 7.

Owing to his request in the newspapers that he be not "lionized," Admiral Dewey and his wife went about yesterday unmolested.

Page 9.

One man was killed and another severely injured by a boiler explosion at Woonsocket, R. I.

A meeting of the creditors of Publisher F. Tennyson Neely was held yesterday, at which dissension showed itself.

The Rapid Transit Commission decided to advertise for bids for the building of the underground railroad, to be opened Jan. 15. Edward Lauterbach said that the Third Avenue Railroad Company was considering the advisability of making a bid.

Page 12.

Secretary Gage claimed yesterday that there is no demand from banks of standing for money to relieve the stringency.

Page 14.

The Molineux case will be called for trial this morning before Recorder Goff in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, Justice Giegerich having refused to transfer it to the Supreme Court.

The Executive Committee of the Marine Society has adopted resolutions sustaining the attitude of Capt. Norton, in protesting against secrecy in the investigation of charges against the Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

George W. Schan, a student of dentistry, yesterday shot and killed his father, George J. Schan, a Supreme Court attendant. The father and son had had friction over property left by the latter's mother, Schan's first wife.

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WAS DEWEY'S FLEET SUPERIOR

Question Raised at Washington in a Claim Made for Bounty in Defeating Montojo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A claim for bounty for Admiral Dewey and his men, growing out of the battle of Manila Bay, has been filed with the Court of Claims by their attorneys, Herbert & Micou and Charles and William B. King. The decision of the court will be more than usually interesting, for it will be an adjudication of the question whether or not Dewey's force was superior to that of Montojo. Dewey's detractors in Europe have claimed that he deserved no credit for sinking an inferior squadron and that his victory was the result of good luck.

Dewey's attorneys have made the issue in their claim for bounty. They demand $200 for each man in the enemy's fleet, on the ground that the Americans attacked a superior force. If the Court of Claims decides that Dewey had to face an inferior force, then he and his men will get only $100 for each man in the enemy's fleet. Leaving out the men on the Manila, the Don Juan de Austria, the Isla de Cuba, and the Isla de Luzon, the Spanish had 1,914 men. The Manila was captured and the others named were raised after the battle. This puts the total claim at $382,800, of which Dewey's share will be $191,914.

In establishing their claim that Montojo's force was superior, not inferior, to Dewey's, and that therefore it required more than ordinary courage to face it, the attorneys contend that not only was the Spanish fleet superior, but that the harbor mines and shore batteries should be added to the enemy's effectiveness.

"It must be conceded," says the brief, "that the entrance of the American fleet through a channel mined with torpedoes and its manoeuvres in the bay, where unseen dangers threatened every moment, required the highest degree of personal gallantry and heroism."

It is also contended that the weight of the Spanish gun fire from land and ship batteries was double that of the American force. In one round the Spanish threw 10,606 pounds, against 5,800 pounds on the American side.

MARRIED OVER 68 YEARS.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 13.—One of the oldest married couples in the State, and perhaps in the United States, is Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Scofield of New Canaan, who were married May 4, 1831. They are both hale and hearty. Mr. Scofield is in his ninety-first year, and his wife is only a few years younger. Both of them attend church and do the chores about their little farm. Neither of them has been ill for years.

Twenty-eight Trains from New York to Philadelphia.
Every week day (21 trains on Sunday) via Pennsylvania Railroad. Stone ballast; block signals; finest equipment in service. Fast schedule.—Adv.

FILIPINOS ARE IN A TRAP

Otis Doubts Their Ability to Reach Mountain Capital.

REBEL SUPPLIES CAPTURED

Rice, Flour, and Other Provisions Taken at Mayug—Aguinaldo's Secretary Is a Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The following dispatch from Gen. Otis was received at the War Department to-day:

"Manila, Nov. 13.

"MacArthur's advance, Thirty-sixth Volunteers and cavalry troop under Bell, entered Tarlac 7:10 P. M. yesterday. Enemy fled. By great labor MacArthur succeeded in getting forward to Capas yesterday all artillery and Quartermaster's transportation, and will have command in Tarlac today, his advance pushing forward to save as much of railroad as possible, which enemy trying to destroy on retreat. Many deserters from enemy, who passed into MacArthur some thirty rifles yesterday. Insurgents in that section reported to be short of provisions.

"Lawton pushing forward with great energy, his advance obliged to leave behind all transportation and depend to great extent upon country for subsistence.

"Hayes, Fourth Cavalry, in vicinity of Carranglan, has captured large amount insurgent property and nearly half battalion of 400 bolo men, transporting Aguinaldo's property north over mountains, together with his private secretary and seven officers.

"Young, with Third Cavalry and Batson's Macabebee scouts, followed by balance battalion Twenty-second Infantry, leaving behind all transportation, pushed out on San José, Bupao, San Quentin, and Mayug road and scattered enemy stationed at these points, most of whom were driven southwestward.

"Wessels, with squadron Third Cavalry, hastened forward to Mayug, where insurgents' supply depot was captured, securing several hundred thousand pounds of rice, 3,500 pounds flour, 7,500 pounds salt and other provisions, 1,300 uniform coats, new, many blankets and other articles of clothing; also number of insurgent officers, and 69 Spanish and 2 American prisoners.

"Detachments sent north to San Nicholas, and it is believed that Young established communication with Wheaton's troops last evening.

"Indications are that insurgents will not escape to mountain capital at Bayonbong without great difficulty and loss, if at all.

"Our troops at Tarlac, Aliago, Talavera, San José Bupao, Humingan, San Quentin, Tayug, San Nicholas, on through to Lingayen Gulf, with strong station at Arayat, San Isidro, Cabanatuan, should cause insurgents some annoyance.

"Our troops have suffered great hardships and have performed most severe service, but are reported in excellent condition and spirits. The enterprise and indomitable will displayed by officers never excelled.

"OTIS."

The spelling of the names of the towns in the above is as given in the cable dispatch. As the American forces have now reached a point the maps of which are necessarily imperfect, the War Department adheres to the text of the cable.

MANILA, Nov. 13.—Gen. Young is supposed to have reached San Nicolas, about thirty miles east of Dagupan, but his wagons are far behind.

Col. Hayes has captured Aguinaldo's secretary, and Major Coleman is in Carranglan, with an escort of 175 bolo men, on his way to the Province of Nueva Vizaya.

The son of Gen. Llaneras and his family are prisoners. The General barely escaped.

A correspondent with Gen. Young telegraphs from San José that Aguinaldo did not escape to the northeast. He and his army, the correspondent adds, are surrounded. His last orders to the Filipino commander at San José were to hold San José and Carranglan at all costs.

The recent encounters were too one-sided to be called fights. The insurgents are mortally afraid of the Americans, however strong their position. They make but a brief and feeble resistance, and run when the terrible American yell reaches their ears, whereupon the Americans pursue them and slay many.

The moral effect of the news that 60,000 troops are on their way here has been unquestionably great.

The insurgents are suffering more from disease than the Americans, owing to poor food, lack of medicines, and filthy hospitals, with the result that there is great mortality among them.

Gen. Lawton has intercepted a telegram from an insurgent Captain to a Filipino General, reading:

"How can you blame me for retreating, when only twelve of my company were able to fight?"

THE CAPTURE OF TARLAC.

Not a Shot Was Fired—Rebels Are Becoming Demoralized.

MANILA, Nov. 13.—When Col. Bell left Capas, ten miles from Tarlac, at 1 o'clock yesterday, he intended merely to reconnoitre. He had with him the Thirty-sixth Infantry, Slavens's scouts, Troop E of the Fourth Cavalry, a battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Gatling guns.

The scouts, mounted, preceded the main body up the railroad. They met a hundred rebels at Murcia, but the insurgents quickly retreated. The scouts found the station burning, but extinguished the fire and saved the building.

The main column marched up the wagon road, but before reaching Tarlac divided, entering the town on two sides at 8 o'clock without a shot being fired. The insurgents had evacuated the place only a few hours before, setting fire to the railway station and the rolling stock. They left a rear guard of 400 men, who, however, failed to make a stand and cover the retreat of the main force of insurgents, as they had probably been ordered to do.

The rebel ordnance is reported to have been shipped to the town of O'Donnell.

The Americans are continuing their advance so rapidly that the insurgents have not the time necessary to destroy the railroad.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Referring to the advance on Tarlac, the department received a dispatch from Gen. Otis as follows:

"Manila, Nov. 12.

"No news received of Lawton's advance yesterday; MacArthur's troops took Bamban and Capas, four miles north of Bamban, both on railroad and Concepcion to east of railroad yesterday. Insurgents reported 1,500 strong, retiring rapidly north, making slight resistance. Our casualties: Second Lieut. Davis, Thirty-sixth Volunteers, killed; three enlisted men reported wounded.

"Strong reconnoissance from Capas in direction of Tarlac to-day. Condition of roads and streams render general advance with wagon transportation impracticable.

"Enemy appear to be in demoralized condition, and show much disorganization, as indicated by captured telegraphic dispatches and deserters from their ranks."

NEW ORLEANS LEADS IN THE RACE.

Gains a Day on the Brooklyn in the Run to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The New Orleans is beating the Brooklyn in the ocean race for Manila. The Brooklyn sailed today from Port Tewfik for Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, while the New Orleans arrived at Port Said, at the western end of the Suez Canal, yesterday. But the New Orleans, it is said at the Navy Department, where the race is being watched with much interest, has gained a full day's time on the crack American cruiser, as she is now only three days behind, starting under a handicap.

The Surgeon General has been informed of the arrival of the hospital ship Missouri at Colombo, Nov. 12, en route to Manila. All on board are reported well.

CHAPLAINS AVOID MANILA.

Seek Retirement When Ordered to the Philippine Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The efforts made by army Chaplains who have been ordered to the Philippines to have their orders revoked have excited considerable comment. The case of Chaplain J. S. Seibold, now stationed at Fort Canby, Washington, is a case in point. When the reverend officer discovered that he would have to go to the Philippines he found that he was three years older than he had supposed, having been born in 1835 instead of 1838, as recorded on the files of the War Department, and was therefore old enough to retire. He produced affidavits which conclusively proved that he had been mistaken in his age up to that time. Accordingly his orders were revoked and he was retired.

Chaplain O. J. Nave has also applied for retirement after being ordered to the Philippines. A board has been ordered to convene in this city for his examination. Chaplain S. W. Pilchard has secured the revocation of his orders. The Rev. W. D. McKinnon, the Catholic priest who served in the Philippines with the California volunteers, and who is now a Chaplain in the army, has afforded a contrast to the action of these clergymen by applying for duty in the islands again, but he is the only Chaplain now in this country who has done so.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Question of Exclusion Attracts the Administration's Attention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Whether Chinese exclusion should be applied to the Philippines is among the subjects engaging the attention of the Philippine Commission. Considerable evidence bearing on the matter has been collected, and besides presenting this testimony with the full report, it is expected that a recommendation will be made which may have considerable influence in shaping the course of this Government and the action of Congress. It is understood that two of the members of the commission, Messrs. Denby and Worcester, have expressed themselves as favorable to an application of the Chinese exclusion act to the Philippines. From the fact that Gen. Otis has issued an order for Chinese exclusion, it is assumed that his voice, as a member of the commission, also would be for Chinese exclusion in the Philippines.

The position of Admiral Dewey, however, is understood to be favorable to Chinese admission. While this personal view of the Admiral has been expressed to friends, it is not known whether he would give it official expression in case all his colleagues on the commission favored a recommendation of exclusion. The attitude of President Schurman has not been made known even in an informal way.

The exclusion question is involved to some extent with the inquiries which the United States is now making of other powers as to the maintenance of an open door policy in China. It was stated to-day in an authoritative diplomatic quarter that in case the United States adopted a permanent policy of Chinese exclusion in the Philippines there was little doubt such a course would cause China to be less friendly in her cooperation with the plans of the United States to extend our trade in the empire.

Lieut. Salvens Is Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The President to-day appointed First Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, Fourth Cavalry, a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster vice Capt. Howard, recently killed in the Philippines. Lieut. Slavens was graduated from the Military Academy and appointed to the Fourth Cavalry in June, 1887.

REFORMS IN BALTIMORE.

The Democratic Mayor-elect Says He Will Appoint Republicans and Women on Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Thomas G. Hayes, who was recently elected Mayor of Baltimore, caused consternation among the Democratic office seekers and politicians to-day by making this announcement:

"The police, fire, and school departments of the city government shall be put upon the merit system if it is possible for me to bring it about. If the politicians don't like it, the politicians and I will part company."

A remarkable coincidence in connection with this statement is the fact that William J. Hooper, the first Republican elected Mayor of Baltimore in thirty years, assumed the same attitude toward the Republican politicians four years ago. Moreover, Mr Hayes also informs his friends and the politicians that he intends to appoint ex-Mayor Hooper and other prominent Republicans on the city commissions.

He is also determined to eliminate politics from the public schools, he says, by appointing women as well as men as Commissioners. He will ask Miss Mary Garrett, the daughter of the late John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and one of the wealthiest women in the country, to serve as a Commissioner. Miss Garrett founded the Bryn Mawr school in this city, and is greatly interested in education. Mayor-elect Hayes is a bachelor, but he has great faith in the common sense of women.

Following up his note of warning to the politicians he says:

"I have made up my mind to put women on every board in which women are interested. There shall be a woman member of every board controlling an institution where women are incarcerated or educated. Experiments in this line throughout the country have been successful, and I am a great believer in the plan."

Mr. Hayes will be the first Mayor of Baltimore under the new city charter, and his term will be four years. He has the appointment of nine Commissioners, who will have absolute control of the public school system. Further in his announcement of his policy he says:

"I will guarantee that there shall not be one among them who can be touched by the politicians on either side. No school book company shall be hauling these commissioners from one side to the other. I want a board that will make every school teacher in Baltimore City certain that his or her position is entirely secure so long as he or she is capable of filling it."

The Police Commissioners are at present elected by the Legislature. Mr. Hayes will propose that he, as Mayor, be made a member of the board. He will also urge life tenure for the policemen instead of four years' appointments, subject to political changes.

To say that the politicians are astounded by Mr. Hayes's programme is putting it mildly, and a lively time is predicted.

To make matters worse for the politicians, Mr. Hayes further announces that Governor-elect John Walter Smith has similar views on reform, but the Democratic leaders say that the latter is not an extremist.

BIG DEATH RATE IN CHICAGO.

Health Board Says 1899 Has Been "a Murderously Epidemic Year."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—According to the weekly bulletin of the Health Department, "It is evident that 1899 will rank among the most murderously epidemic years." The bulletin adds that epidemics of contagious diseases, especially diphtheria and scarlet fever, have been more prevalent and more fatal than at any time since 1885, and the deaths among the aged, those over sixty, are largely in excess of the average. This latter, it is said, is due to the prevalence of influenza in the early months of the year, but the increase of diphtheria deaths is attributed to what the bulletin styles "an unaccountable neglect of the antitoxin treatment."

The department urges that all cases of suspicious sore throat be regarded as diphtheria until proved to the contrary, and says it has been demonstrated that "antitoxin can do no harm if not needed, but does save life in diphtheria as no other agency has yet done."

Travel via the Pennsylvania Railroad.
Is a positive luxury as well as a business necessity. Leave New York 9:55 A. M., arrive Chicago 9:00 A. M. next day via "Pennsylvania Limited." Stenographer, barber, stock quotations; the "Horse-Shoe Curve," and the Picturesque Alleghenies. Five hours to Washington. Two hours to Philadelphia.—Adv.

AMERICAN CRUISER A WRECK.

The Charleston Strikes a Reef While Patrolling Off the Luzon Coast—All on Board Saved.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—The United States cruiser Charleston, which had been patrolling the northern coast of Luzon, was wrecked on a reef off the northwest coast on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

All on board were saved.

The cruiser Charleston, which was built in San Francisco in 1888, had, according to Brassey's Naval Annual, a displacement of 3,730 tons, was 312 feet 7 inches in length, 46 feet 2 inches in beam, and 21 feet 8 inches in draught. She was of steel, having two propellers, one funnel and two masts with military tops.

She had the following armament: Two eight-inch guns, 6 six-inch guns, 4 six-pounders, 2 three-pounders, 6 one-pounders, 2 machine guns and 1 light gun, with 4 torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 306.

The Charleston has been a reasonably efficient cruiser, and has had much active employment. Her most important service, until the Spanish-American war, was her famous chase of the steamer Itata, in May and June, 1891, during a civil war in Chile.

The Itata, engaged in carrying contraband of war for the insurgentsfi escaped from the custody of the United States Marshal at San Diego, Cal., and it was considered proper that she be overhauled and captured if possible.

With this object in view the Charleston left San Francisco May 9 and proceeded southward, with necessary stoppages for coal, as far as Iquiqui, a distance of over 6,000 miles, before her mission was accomplished.

This long chase was maintained under the varying conditions that would exist in war, and the behavior of the cruiser was excellent.

KILLED BY NITROGLYCERINE.

Explosion in Ohio Wrecks a Magazine and Causes Two Deaths.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Nov. 13.—A magazine used by the Bradford nitroglycerine factory to store the explosive, situated two and a half miles east of Gibsonburg, exploded this afternoon. The shock was heard at towns within a radius of forty miles, and the effects of the explosion in the immediate neighborhood were terrific. The magazine is situated in the woods a quarter of a mile from any dwelling, and this prevented a terrible loss of life. Benjamin Card, driver of a stock wagon, had brought a load of 720 quarts of nitroglycerine from the factory at Bradford, and was unloading it when the explosion took place. Just how it happened will never be learned. Card and the two horses driven by him received the full effect of the explosion. He was blown almost to atoms, only a few shreds of his body being found, and pieces of horse flesh were hurled several miles. It is supposed that Card had a companion.

The explosion made a hole seven feet deep in the solid rock, and trees in the vicinity were torn to splinters. People within a mile of the place were knocked down, pictures were torn from the walls, dishes thrown out of cupboards, windows shattered, and houses moved from their foundations. All the windows in Gibsonburg were broken.

PUERTO RICO'S NEW SHAPE.

Coast Survey Will Change the Pictured Outline of the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—One of the most curious results of the annexation of Puerto Rico will be an alteration in the shape of the island as it is known to the world.

The coast survey is now at work finding out what the real shape of Puerto Rico is, and it has already learned enough to show that the old Spanish surveys are not only unreliable and worthless, but that they give a positively false impression of the formation of the coast.

Puerto Rico has always had a strangely regular shape on the maps. Islands take all sorts of shapes, but it is unusual to find one in the shape of a circle or a square. But Puerto Rico has been of an oblong shape, looking almost as exact and precise as a child's building block. It has looked as if the sea, disgusted with the queer shapes assumed by islands, had determined to throw above its surface at least one island as even in contour as a cigar box, just to show that it could be done.

The coast survey is beginning to find out that Puerto Rico has irregularities, and considerable ones, like all other islands. At the eastern end, which the Spanish surveys make as sharp as the edge of a board, there is really a long northwestern slant into the ocean. This will make the island bigger than has been supposed, unless, as is quite probable, the coast survey has to gouge a big hole in the southeastern end of the island, corresponding to the rise to the northwest.

No one can tell what shape Puerto Rico will be, when it is finally surveyed as an American possession, but it seems certain that it will not be the insular freak it has appeared on the Spanish surveys.

STOCK YARDS CHANGES.

Other Officials in Chicago Will Follow Mr. Sherman's Example.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—With President John B. Sherman, many other old officials and employes of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company will retire the first of the year. James H. Ashby, the General Superintendent, will step down and out. Dayton G. Gray, the Assistant Superintendent of the company, will also resign, according to reports. J. C. Dennison, Secretary and Treasurer, will not be connected with the concern after the first of the year. Joseph W. Hough, Master Mechanic, stepped out of his berth the first of this month.

In addition, many minor changes have taken place, and many more are scheduled to occur. The shake-up is in line with the policy J. A. Spoor, the new Vice President, inaugurated when he took hold a year ago, representing the Vanderbilt interests. Mr. Spoor will become President of the company after the first of the year, according to the arrangements. Mr. Leonard, who was formerly secretary to John B. Sherman, is slated for the position of Vice President, it is said, to succeed Mr. Spoor.

FATHER AND SON SEEK DIVORCE.

Returned Klondikers Say They Found Their Wives' Dispositions Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Charles E. Brown, a returned Klondiker, and his son, Charles H. Brown, have applied for divorces. The father was married a second time in 1898. He and his son left their wives in this city and started for Alaska.

In his bill the father says that, on his return, he found his wife violent and irascible of disposition, and given to conducting the family arguments along the line of epithets. Then the complainant sets out that she ill-treated his children, who were left in her care. Things kept growing worse, gradually leading up to a clause wherein it is related that "She beat, struck, kicked, and scratched your orator and refused to cook his meals." She is also alleged to have torn out "your orator's hair in handfuls and staid away all night," besides introducing into the house "persons with no visible occupation." The bill of the son connects his wife with the other defendant's conduct.

The Central R. R. of New Jersey announces that a new time table on all lines will take effect on Sunday, November 19th. Among other changes, additional express trains will be run between New York and Lakewood.—Adv.

GOEBEL CHARGES FRAUD

Says Many Kentucky Republican Votes Will Be Thrown Out.

THUS INSURING HIS ELECTION

Both Parties Resort to the Courts—Official Count to Date Gives Taylor a Plurality.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13.—The tangle growing out of last week's election grows worse with each day. This was the third day of the official count, but the work of the County Boards of Canvassers disclosed little information to clear the situation. Chairman Long of the Republican Campaign Committee to-day repeated his claim of a plurality of 3,111 for Taylor, based on official returns from 110 counties and unofficial returns from the remaining 9. The Democratic papers and leaders here have ceased to give figures, but dispatches from Frankfort quote Candidate Goebel and other party leaders as saying they are confident of the success of the Kenton County man.

It will require a bold steal upon the part of the Democrats to get the State of Kentucky, but they are ready to do it, and are hard at work. All save the partisan leaders now concede Taylor's election by from 1,500 to 3,000 plurality, and the Democratic headquarters at Frankfort will be closed to-morrow.

The idea is to count Taylor out and thus put the burden of proof upon him as a contestant before a Democratic Legislature. The counting out proceeds slowly but surely, and precincts are being thrown out by the Election Commissioners in the numerous counties and always to the disadvantage of the Republicans.

The complexion of the returns to be presented to the State Board of Election Commissioners, when it meets in Frankfort next month, still depends upon the determination of the contests which are being raised in several parts of the State, notably the strongly Republican counties of the Eleventh District, where the Democrats claim tissue ballots were used. These contests have aroused much feeling in the localities affected. One of them involves the vote of Knox County, which gave Taylor 1,398 plurality.

To-day counsel for Candidate Taylor began action in the Knox County Circuit Court to compel the county election officers to certify the vote to the State Board of Election Commissioners. The contention is over forty-two ballots from the First Precinct, but the petition filed by Taylor's counsel asserts that the election officers propose to throw out the entire county. Judge Brown granted a temporary injunction against such action

Johnson and Lewis Counties are affected by the Democratic charges of irregularities, and there, too, legal complications are likely to arise.

At Hopkinsville a contest over a precinct which gave Taylor a plurality of 95 is delaying the official return of the vote of Christian County, which gave Taylor a plurality of 750.

Slow progress was made in the count of Louisville and Jefferson County to-day, the Commissioners being at work on the Third Ward when they adjourned until to-morrow. Both sides are fighting every inch of the ground. A number of precincts are in controversy on the ground of alleged irregularities.

In one such case, the Seventh Precinct of the First Ward, the anti-Goebel people to-day secured an order from Judge Toney to compel the precinct officers to sign the tally sheets. The Goebel people, however, claim the ballot box had been opened before it reached the county election officers.

The vote so far as canvassed shows little change from the unofficial returns.

The Federal Grand Jury, which was adjourned over the election, reconvened this morning and was charged by Judge Evans regarding election violations, particularly with reference to the intimidation of colored voters. He recited the charges which had reached the ears of the Court, described in detail the offenses upon which indictments should be found, and continued:

"Conspiracies may be hard to prove, but it is by no means impossible to prove them, both by direct and circumstantial evidence, and if you should find the evidence and indict those who engaged in these conspiracies you would get at a class of men most likely of higher, or at least of more pretentious grade, than their tools. This class is far more dangerous to the community, and their punishment much more desirable in every way than the others. However, both classes should be indicted.

"The highest duty is imposed upon you to vindicate the law, and you will the more efficiently and commendably discharge that duty if you shall probe matters to the bottom and, without fear or favor, indict every man, however prominent or however obscure, who has engaged in any conspiracy to perpetrate the wrongs denounced by the statute.

"The court also suggests to you that it is by no means impossible for officials of high or low degree to engage in such schemes, and where that is the case the demand for punishment is all the more imperative, because an example should be set in the case of those who are charged with the enforcement of the law who make themselves the instruments of its violation."

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 13.—Senator Goebel and the Democratic leaders are still waiting on the final action of the county Boards of Election in Jefferson, Christian, Knox, Johnson, and other counties. It is claimed that enough fraudulent votes will be thrown out in these counties to give Goebel a majority on the face of the returns.

The city is excited to-night over a rumor that the Governor intends to declare martial law in the event that Knox and Johnson Counties are thrown out and that he will refuse to recognize Goebel as Governor under such conditions.

MATTER IN BRADLEY'S HANDS.

Senator Lindsay Says the Governor Can Prevent Seating of Goebel.

Special to The New York Times.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Nov. 13.—Senator William Lindsay declined to say what he thought Gov. Bradley ought to do in the present crisis. He declared it a very delicate situation.

"If Goebel should receive the certificate of election," said he, "it would, in my opinion, rest entirely with Gov. Bradley whether he took his seat or not.

"If the Governor believes he has not been legally elected he can refuse to allow him to take the seat. If he allows him to take the seat it will be a tacit admission that he believes Goebel was honestly elected. I do not think it good policy for public men to give utterance to incendiary speeches or interviews on an occasion like this. To predict trouble is a good way to invite trouble, and I think we ought not to consider the matter save from a cool legal standpoint.

"Mr. Goebel is or is not entitled to be seated. Nobody can be a judge of that at this time save the present Governor, who has taken an oath to administer the office of Governor until his successor is legally elected and qualified."

The Senator declares he did not wish to see trouble and he believes the matter will be amicably settled without any clash.

CROWDS WATCH THE COUNT.

Armed Men Determined that Their Votes Shall Not Be Thrown Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13.—The situation in Knox County is becoming more complicated than ever. Democrats claim that the entire vote of the county should be thrown out, as paper on which the ballots were printed did not reach the thickness required by law, while, on the other hand, the Republicans claim that there is no room for a contest, but that this is only one of the many schemes hatched by Goebel and his followers to defraud the people of Kentucky out of their rights.

Able attorneys have been arguing the case before the board all day and intense excitement prevails. Early this morning the crowd began pouring into town, and by noon it numbered more than three thousand. Most of them are armed. All day they have stood on the streets, eagerly awaiting the result of the count. Every man is quiet, but determined that his vote shall be counted. There will certainly be no trouble if a correct count is made, but should any attempts be made to throw out any part of this county's vote there will undoubtedly be a hot time.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Nov. 13.—Many citizens are here to see that the vote of the County of Lewis is not stolen by the Election Commissioners. The Goebel men claim the ballots in this county were printed on paper which is too thin, and that the ballot could not, therefore, be secret. Large posters were pasted up all over town Saturday, calling on the 2,000 citizens of the county to be present and see that a fair count is given. The greatest excitement exists, and trouble could be started easily.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Nov. 13.—Great indignation exists here because the Democratic Election Commissioners propose to throw out 1,100 votes which were certified as having been cast for W. P. Taylor instead of W. S. Taylor. An injunction suit has been filed against the Commissioners to prevent them from throwing these votes out.

ELECTION COMMISSIONER SHOT.

BEATTYVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13.—Louis Spicer, Republican Election Commissioner of this county, and Julius Angel, a prominent citizen, fought with revolvers to-day, and both men were shot twice. Neither is expected to recover.

The men were neighbors, but had not been friendly for some time.

£1,000,000 FOR A CONVICT.

Released from Prison, He Finds Himself an Heir.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—George Cooper, who in 1892 was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, after a sensational trial, for having killed his wife at Douglas, Isle of Man, has just been released. He finds himself the inheritor of a fortune estimated at £1,000,000. Both his father and father-in-law, who were always convinced of his innocence and that the death of his wife was accidental, died during his imprisonment, leaving him large properties.

NEW RIFLES FOR THE NAVY.

One Thousand Krag-Jorgensens Are Supplied to Two Battleships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The task of supplying the navy with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, in place of the Lee rifles that have been in use in the navy for some time, has begun, the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department having issued 1,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and 5,000 rounds of ammunition to be served to the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge at the New York Navy Yard.

Both branches of the service will soon have small arms of the same calibre, thus greatly simplifying the problem of interchangeable supplies of ammunition when the army and navy are required to operate in conjunction. Gradually the Lee rifle will be discarded and replaced by the other small-calibre rifle.

The 5,000 rounds of ammunition was called for by the Navy Department for experimental purposes, and experiments are now being made with it with a Colt machine gun. The Army Ordnance Department will continue to manufacture the Krag-Jorgensen rifle for the navy as they are called for, but the ammunition will be manufactured by the Ordnance Department of the navy. The cartridge to be used by the navy in the army type of rifle will be identical with that used by the army, except that they will be loaded with the navy smokeless powder. The bullet will be the same weight, the shell case will correspond and an amount of navy powder will be used to give the bullet the same velocity.

ANGRY AT MINISTER HUNTER.

Americans in Guatemala Accuse This Country's Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—A private letter received by Edward A. T. Gallagher of this city says that American sentiment in Guatemala against United States Minister W. Godfrey Hunter, is very bitter, because of reprisals that are said to have followed the sending to Washington of a petition against his methods. Hunter, it is charged by the writer, is in league with the Guatemalan Government and has used his influence to harass and damage Americans. It is claimed that he instigated the Guatemalan President to seize the Northern Railway of Guatemala, which was being constructed by American contractors, and that an order was issued that every employe who signed the petition asking for Hunter's recall be discharged, including the Superintendent.

"Soon after," it is added, "the railroad was taken from the charge of the American contractors, without any notice, and as they could not get pay for the sections they had just completed they were unable to pay their workmen. The latter, who are mainly Americans, were loaded up with time checks, which had heretofore been as good as gold. Now no one would cash them, and thousands of men suffered for the necessaries of life. Two Americans died leaving time checks as their only estate. One American named Hayes sent his account to Washington and Minister Hunter received orders to see the account was paid. He never lifted a hand to enforce payment, and the man is still without money. It is for such actions as this that Americans in Guatemala are represented as anxious to see Hunter recalled."

TRUST ASKS A REHEARING.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 13.—The defendants in the glucose case, in which the Supreme Court recently handed down its anti-trust decision, filed a petition to-day for a rehearing.

The case is that of George F. Harding and the Chicago Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company against the American Glucose Company, the Illinois Trust and Savings Company, and others. The decision of the court had the effect of setting aside the sale of the Peoria glucose plant to the trust. The petition filed to-day was prepared by Thomas A. Moran and John Herrick. It covers sixty pages.

The court, it is claimed, erred in deciding upon a number of points that were made in the original briefs, and which were not discussed by counsel for the defendants in error, for the reason that they were regarded as immaterial. The Court held them to be material, in which the petitioners insist the court erred.

AUTOMOBILE PATENT CONTESTED

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—J. M. Hirsh of the United States Construction Company has entered suit to restrain Charles Berg, Harry L. Irwin, F. J. Newman, and Joseph Ledwinka from patenting the new automobile which they have built with the motors in the hubs. Hirsh claims Ledwinka was a workman in his shops and secured his designs. Hirsh received a notice from the Patent Office in Washington this afternoon announcing that no patent would be issued until the matter was settled in the courts.

Battleship Kentucky Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The new battleship Kentucky will arrive in New York on Nov. 18, to be docked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, preparatory to sailing to Boston for her speed trial, on Nov. 22. Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers and the Board of Inspection and Survey will meet in New York on the arrival of the Kentucky, in order to look at the ship when in dock. They then will proceed to Boston in advance and be ready to observe the ship under trial.

Train De Luxe for Cleveland.
Leaves New York every day at 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast via New York Central-Lake Shore. No excess fare.—Adv.

BOERS SHELLING THE GOLD MINES

Re

from Nicholson: Col. Baden-Powell sends advices as follows:

"'Mafeking, Oct. 25.—All well here. Enemy still shelling. We made a successful night attack on his advanced trenches last night, getting in with the bayonet. Our loss was six men of the Protectorate Regiment killed and nine wounded, including Capt. Fitz-Clarence of the Third Royal Fusiliers and Lieut. Swinton. The enemy's loss is unknown, but is considerable. The enemy has vacated Signal Hill and laagered two miles northeast of town and two miles southeast.

"'Mafeking, Oct. 30.—All well here. The enemy apparently is shy of attacking. Is now closing to invest us. Is today destroying the railway two miles north with dynamite. Shelling continues, doing very little harm.

"'Oct. 31.—The enemy attempted an assault to-day on Cannon Kopje, and the southeast corner of the town. Attacked most brilliantly, notwithstanding a hot shell fire by the British South African Police, under Walford. The enemy lost heavily. Our casualties were five killed and five wounded. The killed: Capts. D. H. Marsham, Fourth Bedfordshire; C. A. Petchell, Third King's Rifles; a Sergeant Major, and two troopers. The wounded: Five noncommissioned officers and troopers, all British South African Police.'"

Capt. the Hon. Douglas Henry Marsham, reported killed, was the third son of the Earl of Romney. Capt. C. A. Petchell, also mentioned in the same dispatch as among the killed, had seen considerable service in India, including Chitral.

TROOPS ARRIVE AT CAPE TOWN.

Reported that 12,802 Have Reached There and that 11,000 More Are Due To-day.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the War Office announces the arrival there to-day of the troopships Orient and Armenian, the latter with three batteries of artillery and an ammunition column, and the troopship Nubia, with the Scots Guards and half a battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment. This brings the total number of reinforcements to 12,802, of which about 6,000 are already on the way to Durban. The Armenian, whose troops belong to the First Division, was ordered to proceed to Durban to-night.

Nine troopships, carrying 11,000 men, are due at Cape Town to-morrow (Tuesday.)

The British transport Hawarden Castle has sailed from Cape Town, bound to Durban.

SURRENDER WAS A MISTAKE.

Father Matthews Explains the Disaster at Nicholson's Nek.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Nov. 9.—Father Matthews, who has arrived here from Pretoria, says with reference to the surrender of the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire troops at Nicholson's Nek, that after the mules stampeded, the force got hard pressed by the enemy.

They would have held out, however, but some subordinate, without instructions, hoisted a flag of truce on his own responsibility. Nothing then remained but to surrender.

"We were sent out," says Father Matthews, "to occupy a position with the object of preventing two Boer forces from joining. We started at 8:30 o'clock Sunday evening, marched ten miles, and got to the hill about 1 o'clock Monday morning.

"The first mishap was that the mountain battery stampeded and scattered the whole lot of mules. We formed up again and gained the top of the hill. The guns were gone, but not all the ammunition. I do not know what stampeded the mules. They knocked me down. It was pitch dark.

"We had one hour's sleep. The firing began just after daybreak, being somewhat slack for a time. But, finally the Boers crept around and then the firing became furious. Our men made a breastwork of stones.

"Soon after noon, there was a general cry of 'Cease fire!' but our fellows would not stop firing. Major Adye came up and confirmed the order, and the bugle sounded 'Cease fire.'

"In our locality there was a rumor that a white flag was raised by a young officer, who thought his batch of ten men were the sole survivors, but we were 900 alive, having started with perhaps 1,000. I think many of the battery men escaped.

"Our officers and men were furious at the surrender. The Boers did not seem to be in great numbers on the spot; but I heard that the main body had galloped off. Our men had to give up their arms, and the officers were sent to Commandant Groenekamp. The officers then ordered the men to fall in."

"The officers were taken away from the men and sent to Gen. Joubert the same day, traveling in mule wagons and sleeping that night in some store on the way. The next morning they took a train at Washbank for Pretoria. They are very well treated, and so, I have heard, are the men.

"There has been no unpleasantness in Pretoria. The officers are in a school building and are allowed to walk as they please in the grounds.

"The surrender, in my judgment, was a great blunder, caused by a misunderstanding. Major Adye was much put out. The white flag was not hoisted by the Irish Fusiliers."

Some One Will be Court-Martialed.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The story of Father Matthews, cabled from Lourenzo Marquez, regarding the surrender at Nicholson's Nek, is too vague to be very convincing; but, in military circles, it is considered unpleasant reading, and it will be impossible to learn the facts until the officer concerned has been court-martialed.

BURGHERS FORCED TO SERVE.

Another Commando Being Raised at the Transvaal Capital.

PRETORIA, Nov. 6.—The Standard and Digger's News says it is expected that another commando will leave for the front to-day. A number of burghers have been commandeered and some have volunteered. The commando will be under a brother of Gen. Jan H. M. Kock, who was wounded and taken prisoner by the British, and afterward died in the hospital at Ladysmith.

The house-to-house visitation in the central district continues. All neutrals who have not volunteered will be commandeered for police service. Those who are eligible are expected to report for duty. The penalties imposed for failure to comply with the order to report are heavy fines, and for persistent disregard of the order offenders will be expelled from the State.

Father Matthews, Chaplain of the Irish Fusiliers, who was captured at the battle of Nicholson's Nek, has arrived here. He complains that, though Gen. Joubert promised he would be permitted to return to the British camp, he was taken to Pretoria. The Secretary of War released him two days after his arrival, and he has been permitted to leave. He reports that the prisoners are well cared for.

SELF-RULE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Says that Will Be the Ultimate End.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking this evening at Bristol, said:

"The war in South Africa has destroyed both conventions with the Transvaal. We must establish there a pure and honest government, on the basis of equal rights and on something more enduring than paper safeguards. Subject to this, we should give whatever self-government may be possible in South Africa. No one desires that great country to be governed permanently from Downing Street."

BASUTO CHIEF GROWS HOSTILE.

Threatens to Join the Boers, but the Other Natives Favor British.

MASERU, Basutoland, Nov. 8.—The indications are that Chief Joel of the Basutos will join the Boers, who are likely to annex a strip of the northern territory of Basutoland. The other chiefs, however, are stanch, and there is no cause for alarm.

Wounded Prisoners Doing Well.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Colonial Office to-day gave out the following extract from a telegram received from the Governor of Natal: "Lieut. Lethbridge of the Rifle Brigade, who was dangerously wounded Nov 7 at Ladysmith; Lieut. Nisbet of the Gloucester Regiment, and the wounded prisoners at Pretoria are reported by a refugee to be doing well."

White Remembers Prince of Wales.

DURBAN, Nov. 9.—It is understood that a message was received here to-day from Gen. White, at Ladysmith, by pigeon, containing birthday congratulations for the Prince of Wales, and was forwarded to London.

AMERICANS ASKED TO HELP.

Appeal Issued for Funds for the Hospital Ship Maine.

Mrs. Ronalds, recently appointed Treasurer of the committee of American women resident in London which is raising funds to equip the hospital ship Maine, has requested that subscribers in the United States cable her their names and the amounts contributed. Her cable address is Vivement, London.

An appeal for aid was issued at a meeting Oct. 25, and was as follws:

That Whereas, Great Britain is now involved in a war affecting the rights and liberty of the Anglo-Saxon people in South Africa, and has under arms 70,000 troops to maintain such rights and liberty; and

Whereas, 50,000 English and American men, women, and children have been expelled from the States now at war with her Majesty's Government, and are congregated at Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Cape Town; and

Whereas, In consequence of the inevitable results of war, together with the congested conditions of these places of refuge, the dangers of approaching Summer, and the dreaded African fever, there will be great need of medical attendance, nursing, and nourishing food before and after the cessation of hostilities; and

Whereas, The people of Great Britain have, by their sympathy and moral support, materially aided the people of the United States of America in the war in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. It is therefore

Resolved, That the American women in Great Britain, while deploring the necessity for war, shall endeavor to raise, among their compatriots here and in America, a fund for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers and refugees in South Africa. It is proposed to dispatch immediately a suitable hospital ship, fully equipped with medical stores and provisions, to accommodate 200 patients for three months, with a staff of four doctors, five nurses, and forty non-commissioned officers and orderlies.

To carry the above resolution into effect the sum of £30,000 will be required, which will have to be raised within a fornight. Your sympathy and co-operation are earnestly desired. All contributions to be sent to the Treasurer.

Executive Committee: Chairman—Lady Randolph Churchill; Honorable Secretary—Mrs. Blow, Walsingham House, Piccadilly; Treasurer—Mrs. Ronalds, 7 Cadogan Place, S. W.; the Duchess of Marlborough, Lily, Duchess of Marlborough; the Countess of Essex, the Lady Harcourt, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Van Duzer, Mrs. Ralph Vivian, Mrs. Feild, and Mrs. Griffin.

Kipling Helps the Americans.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Rudyard Kipling has donated £20 and some books to the fund for fitting out the hospital ship Maine.

No Code Telegrams for South Africa.

The French Telegraphic Cables Company to-day issued the following notice: "The Eastern Telegraph Company announces that, according to advices received from the Postmaster General of Cape Colony, the transmission by the Cape of all Government telegrams in secret language, code, or cipher, is forbidden, except telegrams exchanged between the Portuguese Government and the Governor General of its colony at Lorenzo Marques."

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—A mass meeting was held in Central Music Hall to-night to denounce the course of Great Britain in its war with the Boers. After an independent meeting of local Hollanders and sympathizers with the Boers, the Holland Society of Chicago overcame the objections of its conservative members and in an open meeting expressed its disapproval of the war.

The Rev. A. A. Pfanstiehl opened the meeting with prayer, followed by a short address by D. J. Schuyler. The Rev. H. W. Thomas of the People's Church then delivered an address Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Judge Marcus Kavanagh, and Prof. J. C. Bergen also delivered addresses. John Vennema of the Holland Society introduced resolutions at the close of the speechmaking.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

Six Dead Men, Five Red and One White, the Result of an Attempt to Arrest a Band of Navajos.

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona, Nov. 13.—One white man and five Navajo Indians killed and two whites and one Navajo wounded was the result of an attempt of a Deputy Sheriff to arrest a Navajo yesterday, ten miles south of Walnut Station, news of which has just reached here.

On Nov. 6 a band of six Navajos, who were hunting on Cañon Padre, below Alderson Rim, in this county, stopped William Montgomery, a cowboy in the employ of William Roden, a cattleman. They accused him of stealing horses and threatened to kill him. He came to Flagstaff and obtained a warrant for their arrest, and, with Deputy Hogan, left to make the arrest. At Roden's camp they were joined by William Roden and Walter Durham, who went along to show the deputy where the Navajos were camped.

Arriving at the camp the party dismounted, anticipating no trouble. Hogan attempted to execute the warrant and entered a brush corral, where four Navajos were, when the Indians made resistance, and a shot was fired at Hogan, striking him in the back, he at the same time being in a tussle with one Navajo, who was trying to shoot him. Hogan drew his pistol and killed his antagonist. The fight became general and ended when the ammunition of the white men was exhausted.

The result is that five Navajos are dead and one wounded. Montgomery was shot through the heart. Hogan was wounded three times, but not seriously.

BROOKLYN RUNAWAY FOUND.

Sophia Stegler Is Located by a Detective in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The police today received a letter from Mrs. Stegler of 45 McDougal Street, Brooklyn, asking them to look for her seventeen-year-old daughter, Sophia, who ran away from home several months ago.

Detective Allmendinger was detailed on the case, and after a systematic search finally located the girl at 310 North Eleventh Street. She said that she was anxious to get home to see her mother, as she had met a young man who promised to marry her, and she wanted her mother's consent before taking the step.

Sophia was taken to the City Hall and arraigned before Magistrate Jermon. A representative of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was present and upon promising the Court to see that the girl would return home the prisoner was released.

BOYLE NO LONGER A PAUPER.

His Sister Worked a Year to Earn Money for Private Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Nov. 13.—The Commissioners of Douglas County ordered a correction to-day in the county records of a year ago, expunging therefrom the words "Stephen C. Boyle, Pauper, buried at county expense."

A pathetic story is revealed by which a sister of the man, who until to-day occupied a pauper's grave, struggled for a year to earn the money necessary to remove from her family name the stigma conveyed by the Douglas County record. A year ago a homeless man wandered into the County Hospital and died after gasping the name as written above. The remains were interred in a pauper's grave. A few days later Miss Fanny M. Boyle of Buffalo wrote to the Commissioners to ascertain the facts, saying she was a sister of the man.

The clerk of the commission received a draft for $100 yesterday from Miss Boyle, with the explanation that the money would have been sent earlier, but that it had required a year for her to earn the sum. She requested that the county purchase a lot in the local cemetery, purchase a new coffin, rebury the homeless tramp, and pay for whatever medical aid the dying man had required.

In addition, she desired the stigma removed from her family name, and the commission unanimously voted to have the records changed accordingly. A neat marble slab now marks the resting place of Stephen C. Boyle.

Cincinnati Reservoirs Need Cleaning.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—The Eden Park and Third Street reservoirs are in such a condition that the attention of the authorities will be called to them soon and a demand made that they be cleaned out. It is estimated that there is several feet of mud in the bottom of both. In addition to this, both reservoirs contain small dead fish and water dogs. Superintendent Boeh of the Water Works Department said that neither of the reservoirs had been cleaned since 1896. Previous to that, they had not been cleaned in ten years. It would cost about $7,000 to clean all the mud out of both reservoirs. Mr. Boeh says that he will make an examination of the reservoirs, and, if the facts warrant, petition the proper officials for a sufficient amount of money to put both of them in condition.

Mrs. W. T. Anderson Dead.

Mrs. W. T. Anderson, the daughter of ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn, died on Friday at the Hotel Margaret, Columbia Heights. She was thirty-three years old.

SEES NEW ELEVATED PERIL

Chief Croker Says Third Rail Will Menace Firemen's Lives.

MANHATTAN ACCUSES TAMMANY

Alleges Hostile Campaign Again—Millions for Defense, but Nothing as Tribute, Says Russell Sage.

What is regarded by the officials of the Manhattan Railway Company as another move in the campaign of the Tammany administration against that corporation was made yesterday, when Fire Chief Croker "sounded an alarm" against the introduction of the third-rail electric system on the elevated railroad lines in this borough. He declared that an investigation in which he had been engaged for two months had convinced him that a third rail on the elevated structures, heavily charged with electricity, would menace the lives of the firemen and seriously interfere with their work. He intimated that he would make a report on the results of his investigation to Commissioner Scannell, with a recommendation that immediate action be taken to prevent the company from carrying out its plan.

In an interview on the subject, Chief Croker said:

"I have found that this third-rail system, if it is put in operation on the elevated railroads in Manhattan, is going to be a serious handicap to the operations of the Fire Department as well as a menace to the lives of the firemen. I think the warning should be given in time. Located along the lines of the elevated railroad is property valued at millions of dollars. Whenever there is a fire close to the elevated road we have to use the structure.

"Now, if there is that third rail charged with electricity to the extent of perhaps thousands of volts, one can readily understand the position of the firemen. It has been suggested that, in case of a fire near the structure, the power in the third rail could be shut off. This would be very well if it could be done quickly and without great inconvenience to the traveling public, but if it becomes necessary to shut down the power of an entire line will stall cars from one end to another. At present when the department uses the structure and stops the cars the line is not tied up, but the trains are switched at some point north or south of the fire.

"The members of this department go to any extreme in the saving of life and property, but when it comes to handling or working alongside of a third rail under such a charge of electricity it's a different matter. Tremendous property interests are involved, and the department cannot sound the alarm too soon."

OFFICIALS ACCUSE TAMMANY.

When this statement was shown to Manhattan Railway officials they declared at once that it bore the trade-mark of Tammany Hall, and that Chief Croker's action was of a piece with the attempt of the Park Department to oust the Manhattan Road from Battery Park, and the criticisms of the Health Department upon the condition of the elevated structure and the company's cars. All of these attacks, together with what was referred to as Tammany's sudden espousal of the underground rapid transit project, were declared to be incited by Richard Croker's desire to punish the company for its refusal to permit the use of its structure for the compressed air pipes of a corporation in which the Tammany leader is said to be interested.

It was asserted that the insincerity of Fire Chief Croker was apparent from the fact that he had raised no objection to the installation of the third-rail electric system on the elevated railroad lines in Brooklyn, where the same objections would apply as in this borough. It was pointed out that the system had been in operation on the Brooklyn lines for several months, and that no casualties had resulted, except the burning of a couple of cars, due to imperfect insulation, and an accidental trackwalker who stepped directly on the third rail. It was said that the Chief ought to be as solicitous for the safety of the firemen in Brooklyn as for those in Manhattan, but that, as a matter of fact, there was no ground for the alarm which he expressed.

Russell Sage declared that he was not worried either by the attempt of the Park Department to compass the removal of the Manhattan structure from Battery Park, or by Chief Croker's protest against the introduction of the third-rail system. "Of course," said Mr. Sage, "the matter of Battery Park and our notice to quit are not looked after by me, and I cannot tell what those who are looking after this business will do. Personally I regard the notice from the Park Department as a bluff, and I think Friday will come and go without anything dreadful happening. I don't say there's any blackmail, or even stock jobbing, in the notice to quit the park. But if there is blackmail in it, the attempt will fail. We've millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute. Why, we'd rather stop the road than endure that. I ought to say that in this park matter no one has asked us for anything.

"As to what Chief Croker says about the third rail being a menace to the firemen and a hardicap to their operations, that's all nonsense. Perhaps the story was started by some one short of Manhattan. The firemen have always been safe on our structure and always will be. Our system is a guarantee of safety. We carried 177,000,000 passengers last year without the loss of a life. That shows something, doesn't it?

MR. SAGE DEFIES ALL ATTACKS.

"The third-rail system has been thoroughly tested all over the United States, and has been found to work perfectly. We have made our plans to introduce the third-rail system on the Manhattan Road, and we shall do so, irrespective of attacks from any source.

"As to Manhattan, it's all right. I would buy 10,000 shares if I could get them. I had some Manhattan 'put' to me on a privilege transaction, and I'm going to keep it. It made a handsome advance to-day, and before long it will go to 125. It's safe to follow down to 90, if necessary."

"There's nothing in Chief Croker's fears," said Chief Engineer George H. Pegram of the Manhattan system. "All the elevated railroads of Chicago have the third rail, and in time of need the firemen use the tracks, and we have yet to hear of a disaster. Our electrical engineer, Mr. Baker, had a large share in equipping these roads, which have the third rail naked. There are many devices for safeguarding or shielding the third rail, but none, I believe, is in use. Why, on the Niagara branch of the Old Colony Railroad they have a third rail naked on an old country road, and no one has been hurt by it. Where this road crosses another, to insure safety the third rail goes into our overhead trolley arrangement. I do not see that with the third rail on the Manhattan structure it will be less safe for firemen than now, but I am convinced that the management of the road will neglect no precaution.

"As to the progress toward electric equipment, it is no slower than prudence in such a vast undertaking should suggest."

When Chief Croker's attention was called last night to the fact that the third-rail system had been in use on a Brooklyn elevated line for several months without accident to firemen or protest on his part, he said:

"There is not the same danger there as in Manhattan, as there is not so much need to use the elevated structure in fighting fires in Fifth Avenue, where the third rail is in use. The buildings are not so high, and the structure is further from the buildings.

"If the third-rail system should be extended to Fulton Street, Brooklyn, the dangers would become much greater.

"In Manhattan, and especially in Pearl Street, West Broadway, and Greenwich Street, the dangers would be very great. Columbus Avenue would also be hazardous. Any one can readily see the disadvantage in compelling firemen to use the elevated structure when a charged rail is carried. Then, if a stream of water should happen to hit this rail, the current of electricity would follow the water, and might cause the death of firemen holding hose 100 feet to 150 feet away.

RAIL MIGHT BE COVERED.

"I am not enough of an electrician to know whether the third rail could be used without danger to firemen and property owners along the line of the elevated road. I think the electricians ought to be able to cover the rail in some way.

"There have been no fires of note along the Fifth Avenue line in Brooklyn since the third rail has been in use. We have removed most of our fire alarm wires from the structure, and regard the rail as a source of danger. But the great danger would be in Manhattan."

Park Commissioner George C. Clausen, when asked last night if he had received any communication from the railway company in regard to the Battery Park matter, said: "No, I have not heard from them in some time. They may come to see me, or send their counsel, or a communication to-morrow, the next day, or not till Friday. I don't know anything more about it. There is no stated time for a meeting or conference, or whatever you may call it, but by Friday I expect to hear from them in some way. I shall have some one from the Corporation Counsel's office, if there are any legal questions involved, and it is possible that there may be some."

"Do you have the sole power to extend or revoke this permit?" was asked.

"Yes, I do. The railway company raised that question when notice was given them last February. I referred them to the Corporation Counsel, and his opinion upon that point was very clear. The permit was originally given them by a Board of Commissioners, but the Greater New York charter place the whole matter within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner for the borough."

"What will you do in case the railway company doesn't put in an appearance by Friday?"

"Well, that I can't say. It wouldn't be quite fair to say what my intentions are at this stage of the matter, don't you know."

STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR.

Four Tenants of a Madison Avenue Bachelor Apartment House Have an Exciting Experience.

Four of the tenants of the bachelor apartment house at 135 Madison Avenue had a fight with a burglar early this morning which they will remember for a considerable time, and it was all that they could do to keep him till a policeman came to the rescue and put the man under arrest. The prisoner gave his name as Harry Stanton and his address as Mills Hotel No. 1, but the tenants say that he really is Edward Malherbe of 438 East Thirty-eighth Street, who was employed to assist the janitor of the house, Jacob Klein, and was discharged some two weeks ago.

Malherbe was first discovered this morning in the rooms of Samuel B. Davis, a lawyer, living on the fourth floor of the building. Davis was awakened shortly after midnight by a peculiar noise. He listened and then detected the movements of a man crawling softly across the floor. Then he threw back his blankets and sprang out of bed to turn up the light and get the intruder. He got the intruder quicker than he had looked for him, for he fell squarely on top of Malherbe, and they rolled over together. It was a considerable surprise to both of them, but they recovered promptly from the shock and got to their feet, and instinctively grappled.

The two men shoved each other desperately about the room in the dark, knocking over tables and chairs, smashing at each other and smashing pictures, bric-à-brac, and furniture as well, while every time Davis got his breath he yelled, "Murder! Thieves! Help! Burglar!" When about ten minutes of this wild scuffle had gone by, Harry G. Sanford, another lawyer who lives in the building, burst the door open and was speedily followed by A. M. Sage and A. Beard, two other tenants. One of them managed to turn on the light, and they instantly recognized Malherbe. Another ran down the stairs in the building two steps at a time, and as he did so, saw Jacob Klein, the janitor, coming up.

"Klein," he cried, "hurry out and get a policeman in here as quick as you can. We've got a burglar in Davis's rooms."

Klein made haste to depart, and the tenant went back to the scene of the fight. Here the four men, all in more or less scanty attire, pitched into Malherbe at once. The latter was unarmed, but he is a powerful man, strongly built, though short, and he was fighting for liberty. As a result the four men had an interesting time of it while waiting for the help of the police, and Davis's room was wrecked. Malherbe had laid about him so lustily that he was just on the point of gaining his freedom when Klein appeared with Patrolman Evans of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and Malherbe succumbed at the sight of club and pistol.

Upon examination of Malherbe's clothing it was found that in the lining of his vest had been stuck six scarfpins, all set with diamonds or other precious stones, and in the vest pockets were cuff buttons, several heavy watch fobs and seals, a number of rings, and a tiny table lamp set with colored glass, and ornamented with gold. Malherbe had evidently been in every room in the house. None of his booty was the property of Mr. Davis. Three of the pins belonged to Mr. Sanford and three to Mr. Sage, while the fobs and rings belonged to Mr. Beard.

Malherbe was discharged by Klein on suspicion of stealing two weeks ago. Some articles belonging to tenants of the house had been missing, and while proof as to who took them was absent, it was thought best to tell Malherbe to leave. He had in some way managed to obtain a key to the entrance door of the house and also keys to the doors of the various apartments, and had he not awakened Mr. Davis might have got away with a good deal of valuable property.

SUICIDE CLUB VICTIMS.

Organization Is Believed to Exist Among Indiana Volunteers.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Nov. 13.—Andrew Thompson to-night committed suicide by taking morphine. The death has developed beyond doubt that there is a suicide club in this city, and that two of the members have already carried out their obligations.

Fred Greiner, who took his life several days ago by the same agency, was the first to carry out the compact. Thompson was present at the time Greiner died, and he remarked that he would soon follow him. Greiner and Thompson were both members of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and the supposition is that others of the same company belong to the club.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

Two Trains Crash Into Each Other—Fireman Scalded to Death.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 13.—There was a head-end collision on the Pennsylvania Division of the Erie Railroad between trains No. 42 and 87 near Lindly, ten miles south of Corning, this afternoon, that resulted in the death of Peter Winenski, the fireman of one of the engines. Breakman William Keyes of the same train sustained injuries that may prove fatal, as his left leg had to be amputated, and the right one is so horribly crushed that the physicians at the scene of the wreck give slight hopes of saving it.

When the engines crashed together, Winenski was crushed under his engine as it toppled over on its side, and for thirty minutes his groans could be heard distinctly as he was slowly scalded to death by the escaping steam. Several other members of the crews in charge of the wrecked trains were slightly injured.

WELLCOME CASE CONTINUED.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Montana, Nov. 13.—The Supreme Court devoted its sitting to-day to the hearing of arguments on the motion of the defense in the Wellcome disbarment case, asking that the testimony of Seators, Anderson, and Myers be stricken out on the ground of its alleged extraneous nature, neither of them having any direct dealings with Wellcome except through Whiteside. A like motion as to the tetimony of Speaker Sniff and Representative Sullivan was made, the defense holding that it was not pertinent to the issue, in that the alleged offers of bribery were not made with Wellcome, but with other Clark leaders.

Ex-Gov. B. P. Carpenter made the opening address in favor of the motion, and was followed by Attorney General Nolan in opposition. Gov. Carpenter then closed for the defense, after which the Court announced that it would take the matter under advisement. Court then adjourned. It is considered probable that the defense will begin the introduction of evidence to-morrow afternoon, as a decision on the motion to strike out is expected in the morning.

School for Soldiers' Orphans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Grand Army of the Republic will make a Christmas present this year of a training school and home for the soldiers' orphans to be connected with the Soldiers' Home at Normal, Ill. Gov. Tanner has headed the subscription list. The gift is indorsed by the leading Grand Army people and the money is coming in rapidly, the Woman's Relief Corps assisting in the work. It is intended to care for and train 120 orphan children of men who fell in the war.

Death of a Montana Pioneer.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 13.—William A. Dingee died to-day, aged sixty-five years. He was a noted pioneer, having reached Alder Gulch in 1863, at the time gold was first discovered in Montana. He was a member of the Cowan party, which was captured by Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce Indians while near what is now the Yellowstone Park, and was one of the few who escaped, the rest being massacred. He was a native of New York.

"Take Time by The Forelock."

Don't wait until sickness overtakes you. When that tired feeling, the first rheumatic pain, the first warnings of impure blood are manifest, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will rescue your health and probably save a serious sickness. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

CLAIMS RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Ex-Assemblyman Rosenthal Says He Was Elected Lawfully.

Ex-Assemblyman Solomon D. Rosenthal said late last night that he would appear before the County Canvassers to-day and demand a certificate of his election as Recorder to succeed John W. Goff. Mr. Rosenthal claims that he received six votes, all that were cast for the office, and that, therefore, his election was unanimous.

Mr. Rosenthal contends that he and several friends have discovered that under the Constitution, the offices of Recorder, Register, and District Attorney should have been voted for at last Tuesday's election. In consequence of this discovery, these friends voted for each other, and they say they will endeavor to force the Canvassing Board to issue the certificates, and, failing in that, will contest the matter in the courts.

TO ABOLISH FEES IN KINGS.

Republican Plan to Pay Sheriff, Register, and Clerk Salaries.

It was said yesterday that the Republican Senators and Assemblymen-elect from Brooklyn, at a conference with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, had decided to make an attempt to have the Legislature pass bills abolishing the fee system in the offices of Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk in Kings County. Such bills will be introduced as soon as the Legislature meets, in January, and a strong effort, it is said, will be made to force them through. The Republican organization in Brooklyn is said to be committed to the plan. Senator Marshall, it was reported yesterday, will father the bills and devote much of his time to getting them through the Senate.

The Republican leaders propose that the salary of Sheriff shall be fixed at $15,000, in lieu of all fees; that of Register at $10,000, and the County Clerk's salary also at $10,000.

MR. COFFEY NOT PACIFIED.

Will Have Nothing to Do with Willoughby Street, He Says.

It is reported that the breach between Senator Michael J. Coffey, the Democratic leader of Red Hook, and Willoughby Street, caused by the nomination of John Morrissey Gray for Register, is not yet in process of healing. Mr. Coffey was asked yesterday how he viewed the proposition that a triumvirate be formed of himself, Senator Patrick H. McCarren, and James Shevlin for the leadership of the county.

"It will not go, so far as I am concerned," the Senator replied. "I will have nothing to do with Willoughby Street under any conditions."

Mr. Coffey would say nothing more on the subject.

The Democratic leaders in Brooklyn are still hopeful that the official canvass of the vote for Register will show that Mr. Gray has been elected. It was said yesterday that if irregularities in the vote in certain districts, claimed to have been found, are brought out in the official canvass, there would probably be a contest in the courts. Lawyers Hyde, Elder, Murtha, and McCaffrey will watch the canvass in Mr. Gray's interests.

EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES.

O'Gorman Gave $5,000 to Tammany Hall—William Martin's Letter.

Several candidates at the recent local election yesterday filed their expense accounts with the County Clerk.

James A. O'Gorman expended $5,200 to be elected to the Supreme Court bench, of which sum he gave $5,000 to Tammany Hall. Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly swore that he did not spend anything.

William Martin, the defeated candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-eighth District on the Republican and Independent Labor tickets, accompanied his expense account with the following letter:

"I hereby inclose my expense account, to be placed on file according to law, for all candidates who run for office in this county.

"For refreshments in the shape of liquor and cigars, $8.20; one postage stamp placed on a letter to Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman of Republican Committee, .02.

"This is the total amount that I paid personally, or all other freight bills for my campaign expenses were paid by the Independent Labor Party Executive Committee, whose headquarters were in Twenty-third Street.

"The day after election I bought a basket of flowers and some crepe, but I suppose this cannot be legally laid to my campaign expenses; neither can the cards that I have received from my numerous friends, and all at my expense, be figured up into dollars and cents."

QUIGG MAY RETAIN OFFICE.

Senator Platt's Attitude Said to Have Silenced Hostile Sentiments.

There were no developments in the fight against President Quigg of the Republican County Committee yesterday. Those members of the committee who last week were loudest in their denunciation of Mr. Quigg declared that they did not believe that anything would take place at the meeting of the committee on Thursday night which could be construed as a hint to the President to resign his office.

One of the most potent reasons for this, it is alleged, is that Senator Platt has not signified his sympathy with the movement to oust Quigg. Senator Platt said yesterday that it would be impossible to remove Mr. Quigg, and that even if it were possible it would be hazardous, at this time, to take such action, because of the approaching National campaign.

Under the new primary law Mr. Quigg holds office until after the primaries in September, and unless the feeling against him should develop sufficient strength to make his position so untenable that he would have to resign, it was said yesterday, he would certainly remain in office. One member of the committee, who has been credited with the intention of offering resolutions at Thursday night's meeting censuring Mr. Quigg for his conduct of the late campaign, said last night that he would not introduce any such resolutions, nor did he believe any attempt would be made to censure Mr. Quigg at this time.

Mr. Quigg was in Washington yesterday, and it was said that he might not be back until after the County Committee meeting.

ELECTION OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Members of the County Board of Cleveland Accused by Independents.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—The members of the County Board of Election Supervisors were arrested to-day on warrants sworn out by defeated independent candidates for the Legislature on the charge of violating the election law.

The candidates assert that the Supervisors refused to put them under the non-partisan head with Jones, refused them an emblem and blackened the space above their ticket, failing to make a circle above their names. This discrimination deprived them, they say, of the benefit of the 18,000 votes cast for Jones alone, in addition to their own of 11,000.

TO FIX CONVENTION DATE.

Republican National Committee Will Meet in Washington Dec. 15.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—After a consultation to-day between Senator M. A. Hanna and Charles F. Dick, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the National Republican Committee, the latter announced that it had been decided to call the committee together on Friday, Dec. 15 next, at Washington, to name the time and place for holding the next National Republican Convention.

The session of the committee will continue for two days. The following-named cities are mentioned as probable applicants for the National Convention next year: Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Denver, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Buffalo.

Secretary Dick will at once issue a formal call for the members of the National Committee to meet on the date above mentioned.

PAYNE FAVORS CHICAGO.

Says that City Is the Natural Place for the Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13.—Henry C. Payne, National Republican Committeeman of Wisconsin, to-day gave it as his opinion that Chicago would be the place selected for holding the next National Republican Convention.

"Chicago," said Mr. Payne, "is the natural place for the convention, and probably has the best chance for getting it. So far as I know, Milwaukee is not a candidate. I understand that St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, and other cities are after it, but Chicago perhaps has the advantage."

Expenses of Justice Kenefick.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Justice of the Supreme Court Daniel J. Kenefick, for the Eighth Judicial District, filed his election expense account with the Secretary of State to-day. His total expenditures amounted to $2,249.

Maryland Democratic by 12,121 Votes.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13.—The official count of the ballots cast at last Tuesday's election gives Col. John Walter Smith, Democratic candidate for Governor, 12,121 plurality over Lloyd Lowndes, Republican incumbent of the office. Col. Smith carried Baltimore by 8,101, and the counties gave him 4,020 plurality. Candidates for other State offices did not run more than a few hundred votes behind the leader on the Democratic ticket.

DEFECTIVE BURGLARY LAW.

Robbing a Bank in Nebraska Held to be Petit Larceny.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Nov. 13.—The Omaha District Court, Judge Scott presiding, to-day formally held that a man cannot be tried for burglary committed in robbing a bank or saloon in the State of Nebraska. The Judge holds that, under the State law for this offense, a man can be held for nothing more serious than petit larceny.

The law is defective, in that burglary specifically names the various kinds of buildings that come under that head and fails to mention a banking house or liquor house, as understood in the ordinary sense of the word.

The case came up on a writ for the return of a prisoner charged with robbing a saloon building, and the court held that he had committed merely petit larceny, though under the same ruling a man who blows open a bank safe and steals $100,000 can only be sent to jail for thirty days.

Harvard Students Celebrate.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 13.—The mass meeting of Harvard students held to express their gratitude to Major Henry L. Higginson for his gift to found a university club was accompanied to-night with great enthusiasm. Sanders Theatre was filled to overflowing. Prof. I. N. Hollis presided. Gov. Wolcott, President Eliot, and Major Higginson spoke. Prof. Hollis announced that $10,000 had been given for furnishing the hall.

Russia and Afghanistan.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Times publishes a communication this morning from its St. Petersburg correspondent, who discusses the recent rumors of a Russian advance toward Herat. The correspondent thinks that, although these rumors are without foundation, there can be no doubt that the Russian military authorities are preparing for an advance to Herat in certain eventualities, such as the death or abdication of the Ameer of Afghanistan, which would lead to disturbances.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; warmer; light variable winds.

A disturbance which is developing over the Lower Missouri Valley has caused scattered rains in the Upper Mississippi and Middle and Lower Ohio Valleys and the upper lake region, and a disturbance north of the State of Washington has been attended by rain on the Middle and North Pacific Coast; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed.

The temperature has risen in the Central Valley and the lake region, and is 15 to 20 degr

THE HORSE SHOW OPENED

Again a Display of Fashion, with All Else Subordinate.

WELL PATRONIZED BY SOCIETY

The Display in the Ring Destitute of New Features—Familiar Criticisms of the Judges.

As a horse show the fifteenth annual event, which began at the Madison Square Garden yesterday, is very much the same old thing. There is an absolute lack of novelty or of any attempt at it; there is the same old growl about favoritism in the award of prizes; the same old quarrel about dealers forcing themselves to the front to the disadvantage of amateurs; the same old classes, and not an innovation, such as could readily be devised by the introduction of polo exhibitions, rough riding, and cavalry drills to put new life into the affair for the benefit of the spectators. Even such features as fancy driving contests have been eliminated.

While it is probably true that four-fifths of the people who go to the Garden during Horse Show week go there to see and to be seen, to study fashions or display them, that other fifth that loves a horse would be pleased, and the attendance of this sort of people would be greatly increased, if the managers, instead of devoting themselves to the sale of boxes and the creation of classes of horses to fit animals owned by their friends, as is hinted is the case, would introduce novelties which readily suggest themselves to persons familiar with horses and the uses to which they are put. These can hardly be looked for, however, when Fashion rules the thing. Until that old dame relinquishes her grip on the show as one of her fos'er children, horsemen will have to be content with the same thing over and over again, year after year, with a trifling difference in the actors in the same old play.

AS MUCH OF A FAD AS EVER.

Such as the show is, it is here again, and yesterday's attendance promises that it will be as much of a fad as ever—a show place for the creations of milliners, modistes, and tailors a school for dressmakers and milliners and tailors from the interior towns. As usual under Superintendent Clarke's management, the Garden was in fine trim for the show, and that portion of it devoted to the horses was in the best of condition for its purpose. The stall-room for the horses is materially lessened by the removal of the annex shed on Twenty-seventh Street, the number of horses usually housed there being sent away up to the old Fourth Avenue car stables, several blocks from the Garden, and where no one will go to see them. It is doubtful if one in twenty of the visitors to the Garden yesterday noted or thought of the fact.

There were enough horses in the cellar stalls, however, to warrant the name of Horse Show being continued. But these were fewer in number than in past years, notably in the breeding classes, which the show was originally designed to foster. That part of the show forcibly reminds one of the condition of thoroughbred racing—theoretically for the betterment of the breed of horses; practically for the encouragement of betting on sprint races. The show is theoretically for the improvement in the breed of horses; practically for the exploitation of the new Fall and Winter fashions. But there is this still left to be said for the show: it remains a great educator of the public in the proper way to equip a team for a parade in Central Park, where the display of horses and carriages is still the showiest, the finest, and the most correct in the world. The Horse Show is to be thanked for that in very great measure, and that has been its great social benefit to the citizens at large.

SOCIETY LATE IN COMING.

Few people were out yesterday afternoon, and, save for the occupants of the boxes, the arena seats were barren stretches. In the evening things brightened materially, and the reserved seats were fairly well filled with well-gowned women and men in the conventional evening dress, including Senator Depew. But it was not until 9:30, by which time the show would have been half over had not the judges delayed things to the uttermost limit, that Society drifted in from dinner for an hour's chat in the boxes, a display of their gowns, and an incidental inspection of those of other people. It was all too soon for these late comers when the bugler blew "taps" at 10:30, and the lights were turned down for the night. Either the evening programme will have to be stretched out until midnight or Society will have to dine earlier or make its dinners shorter. If boxholders are to be wholly suited, and the public is to enjoy that chance for the limited inspection of gowns that it deems right at this particular function of Society.

At no time last evening was the promenade uncomfortably crowded, unless one happened to be in line when Col. "Tom" Ochiltree and "Fatty" Bates were trying to pass each other in the all too narrow passageway. This passage was kept marvelously clear, by the way, as a result of the new fashion in feminine apparel, which requires a sweeping train, from six to few inches to a yard in length. Rich satins, laces, silks, and other costly textures did the work of keeping the pine walk clear of bits of paper, rejected tobacco quids, and other filth and rubbish that ordinarily fall to the lot of the uniformed scavengers of the association to remove. It wasn't a very pretty sight to that portion of the genus homo that firmly believes that "cleanliness is next to godliness," particularly in a woman.

NEW PEOPLE IN THE BOXES.

"A thing that struck me in looking over the crowd and the catalogue," remarked The Social Philosopher last evening, "is that blue-ribbon winners of Horse Show prizes of the past have been eliminated from the competitions for prizes. So it is socially. With here and there an exception, the blue-ribbon winners of the socially elect—the championship class, so to say—are eliminated from the box exhibits and find places in the arena seats behind them, while the novice class for social honors have the fashion ring very much to themselves. Rather a striking coincidence, don't you think?"

During the afternoon a rumor went the rounds that Admiral Dewey was at the show. Some practical joker spread the yarn and pointed out Charles T. Rowe, once connected with the Horse Show in a clerical capacity, as the hero of Manila. It was very like one of the old jokes of "Billy" Florence or "Ed" Sothern, in its effect, for Mr. Rowe, who is a modest man, became what the scribbler likes to call the "cynosure of all eyes." He was followed furtively, looked over carefully, and himself heard the occasional whispers "There goes the Admiral." But it was not until the joke was a quarter of an hour old, and his friends began to address him as "Admiral," that the cat was out of the bag, and he learned that he had been masquerading as Dewey.

INTEREST IN JOHN DREW.

Aside from this Dewey story and Mr. Rowe's unexpected prominence, more interest seemed to centre in the appearance of John Drew than of any one else in the Garden in the afternoon. He was with his wife and family in a box while the crowd was coming in, but later became a stroller, and as he passed, even from the boxes came the whisper "there goes John Drew." Dressed in a Prince Albert coat, gray trousers and wearing a high hat, this hero of the matinee girls, of society buds, and even of the matrons, made quite a conquest.

Senator Depew with his niece and another lady sat quietly throughout the afternoon in the arena seats at the northwest corner of the Garden and was apparently discovered by but few of the promenaders. He had the same seats in the evening and did not mix with the herd of promenaders.

The first day of the show, while not as brilliant from the social standpoint as in former years, was marked by the presence of a more representative fashionable crowd than could have been expected. There are many prominent families now in mourning, and in addition the golf match at Ardsley took a number of well-known young men and women out of the city, and not a few went to the debut of the Earl of Yarmouth at the Madison Square Theatre.

The usual early arrival of Miss Bird and Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mrs. Smith Hadden was the first social event of the morning. A few fashionable women were missing in the afternoon. Among these were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. But Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. William Travers, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and Mrs. Frederic Bronson were all present.

SOME EARLY ARRIVALS.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry were among the first arrivals. They occupied Box 27, on the north side of the Garden. Mrs. Gerry wore a gown of plum-colored cloth, with trimmings of a lighter velvet. A plum-colored velvet toque and aigrette completed the costume. Miss Mabel Gerry had a most effective costume, a hunter green velvet jacket, with a green cloth skirt. The buttons were of black jet and the jacket was frogged. A green velvet toque and aigrette on one side completed the costume. Miss Angelica Gerry was in gray cloth, with a hat of gray and blue tulle, with pink and white flowers.

On the opposite side of the Garden Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs occupied Box 30. She had with her Mr. and Mrs. Carolan of San Francisco. Mrs. Oelrichs wore a long coat of black cloth, with Renaissance lace revers concealing a black gown. Her hat was sable, finished at the back with a large white tulle bow and a smart black aigrette just off the front. Mrs. Carolan wore black, with superb sables. In Frank Sturgis's box were the Misses Johnson. Miss Josephine Johnson fore a plum-colored gown, with appliqued dots of chenille and a fine tracing of braid. Her hat was of black tulle, worn a little to one side. Around her neck she had a large chain of gold set in pearls. Her sister wore a costume of black, with trimming of light blue tulle on the bodice.

The Hempstead box was occupied by Mrs. Sydney Smith, and at times she had as visitors Mrs. "Willie" Travers, Mrs. Herman Duryea, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, and Mrs. Lee Taller. Mrs. Travers wore black cloth embroidered in white braid and a white satin plastron. Her hat was very striking. It was of black, with large white lisse bows edged with black. Mrs. Sydney Smith was in gray, and Mrs. Taller in gray and blue. Mrs. Frederic Benedict wore black, with a black and violet hat fastened very jauntily on the side. Near her was Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, who had one of the most conspicuous costumes in the Garden. It was of black cloth mixed with vivid cherry. The bodice was of cherry, and a very large picture hat was of cherry and black.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller walked around the Garden several times. Mrs. Taller was extremely picturesque, smartly frocked as she was in a black satin-finished cloth with caught sable revers on the jacket and a deep flare collar of sable. Her toque was of sable covered with violets. She wore in her ears pearls of almost barbaric size. Mr. and Mrs. Clinch-Smith were also among the promenaders. Mrs. Clinch-Smith's gown was of gun-metal gray and panne velvet of a lighter shade. Her hat was black. Mrs. Henry Clews wore a fawn-colored gown embroidered in black and a brown toque.

Mrs. George Crocker had with her her daughters, the Misses Rutherford. She was in gray, with a large gray hat. Miss Crocker, the California heiress, had a gown of pink crushed raspberry, heavily trimmed with braid. She wore a Grieve hat. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence had a black frock and a gray boa, with velvet hat. Mrs. Hamilton Cary wore black topped by a large hat covered with violets.

THE EVENING FASHION SHOW.

The evening session was again largely attended, and there were more of the fashionables present. The evening dressing is naturally more brilliant than that of the afternoon, and, although much has been said against the monotony of the prevailing gray gowns, when seen together, they did not lack distinctive effect. The gowns were so elaborately appliqued and spangled that they shimmered in the light and made the whole Garden seem iridescent.

The young unmarried women who did not wear gray or white—and they were few—were frocked in delicate hues of rose tints. Some noticeable frocks were of white with black applique. The early indications of the Autumn models were carried out in long graceful lines. The hats were as a rule broad and flat, with a mass of tulle or roses drawn over to one side. The long box coats with smart revers of sable were in evidence everywhere.

Mrs. Prescott Lawrence was charming in a soft gray satin crêpe de chine, trimmed with sable. Her hat was entirely of sable. Mrs. Charles Childs, who was with Mrs. Joseph Stickney, wore gray, trimmed with sequins, and a toque of gray and sable. Mrs. Stickney was in mauve, trimmed with a lighter shade of mauve. Mrs. T. Suffern Taller was very effective in black, with an enormous picture hat, with two ostrich plumes spread to either side and caught with a large bow in the centre. The yoke of her frock was of gold-threaded applique.

Mrs. Frederic Bronson was in black. Miss Bronson's hat was soft mauve felt, covered with roses, shaded from mauve to deep crimson, and large Autumn leaves trailed to one side. Mrs. Jules Bache wore a combination of gray and blue, appliqued in silver sequins. Mrs. Burke-Roche was in gray, lace trimmed, and a large soft hat of pleated chiffon, covered with lace.

THE DISPLAY IN THE RING.

Decisions of the Judges Not Always Satisfactory—Col. Lawrence Kip as Fortunate as Ever.

If the crowd that was present in the morning, when, with a fan-fare on the trumpet, the first class was called into the ring, was to be taken as an indication of the general attendance, the management of the Horse Show would have had something to worry about, for there were not more than 100 people in the Garden at the time. It was a jumping class, open to all, that came out first, and of the lot, Chappie, owned by Mrs. N. K. Hayes, was selected for the honor of the blue rosette. This was the only class judged in the morning.

The afternoon session was a much better one. The crowd began to flock in, and by the time the first of the afternoon classes was put into the ring the boxes and seats were comfortably filled.

J. Grant Lyman, a wealthy young man, who has spent money as lavishly as did Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia a few years ago, for the purpose of winning the Waldorf-Astoria challenge cup, was probably greatly disappointed when the judges made their award in Class 44, for heavyweight harness horses suitable for driving to a heavy cart or a four-wheeled vehicle. Among his purchases recently was The Demon, a big bay gelding that the Tichenor Company brought East for him at a cost of $5,000. The Demon was among the candidates shown in Class 44, and in such excellent hands as those of "Jack" Donnelly, the professional driver, he was shown to advantage. But he was among the eleven candidates that were passed over by the judges. Red Cloud, a dark bay, whose action and style were splendidly shown by Aurel Batonyi, was selected as the winner. He is also entered in the cup class and will probably prove a strong contestant. Charles F. Bates began early in the show to gather in prizes, for his entry, The Only Way, won the second prize. Boston turned in the winners of the two lesser prizes, Glorious Gladys, owned by the big mining speculator, Thomas Lawson, getting third honors, and the fourth going to Eben D. Jordan, the dry goods millionaire, for his gelding Gentleman John.

It took H. L. De Bussigny, the judge of saddle horses, about half an hour longer than was necessary to select the best animals in Class 70, which was for saddle horses. There were only six contestants for the first prize, and of these Mrs. H. H. Good's Posthorn was by far the best. He showed up as a good stepper with plenty of action, which was brought out to the fullest by Charles L. Ralley, who rode him. J. Holloway's Twostep, ridden by his owner was another good stepper at all gaits, and took second prize.

Spider phaetons of all colors and styles were brought into the ring when Class 108 was shown, and to those who use them the exhibit of vehicles was quite as interesting as that of the novice pairs that were shown before them. Eben D. Jordan's Madge Kendal and Queen of Action properly received the blue rosette. Queen of Action deserves her name, and horsemen said she would be heard from in other classes.

There was some excitement in the Four-in-Hand Class toward the end of the afternoon, when the Gerlendale Stock Farm's team became entangled and started off on a wild run across the tanbark ring that threatened to overturn the judges' stand. The near wheeler of the four got his leg over the pole, and was almost thrown. His efforts to disentangle himself frightened the other three horses, and they started off on a wild run. The driver was badly frightened, and forgot to use his brake, and it was not until the horses had almost reached the Madison Avenue end of the ring that the attendants, in answer to the cries of the driver, succeeded in stopping the horses.

"Here's where Col. Kip gets beaten for the first time when he has shown roadsters in the Garden," said a lot of the cutting-horse and Speedway experts when the class for roadsters was called to the ring something like an hour behind the scheduled time. The reason for this prediction was the presence in the ring of Wert, a trotter with a record of 2:15½, and one of a team for which P. C. Knox of Pittsburg paid $9,500 at an auction sale, where he and several others were competitors for the pair. Mr. Knox had the defeat of Col. Kip's entry in this class and in that for pairs of roadsters in view when he made the purchase. All of this was well known to the men who drive roadsters, and they also knew that Col. Kip had a couple of new ones that were better than any he had ever shown.

So there was a crowd of sharps about the ringside when eleven of the eighteen entered for the ribbon put in an appearance. After the preliminary parade of ten minutes or so, the Wert partisans were sure that Mr. Knox's horse could not be beaten. The judges, who were Albert C. Hall of this city, Charles D. Palmer of Lowell, Mass., and George Willing of Chestnut Hill, Penn., could not so quickly make up their minds that Wert was the best in the ring and Bella Bells the next best, and that Col. Kip might possibly get in for a fourth prize. On the contrary, they had a long inspection, several consultations, and ordered several additional displays of the contestants. These all ended, there was a fanfare of the bugle, some telephoning, and there then went up on the bulletin board the announcement that Col. Kip had captured the first two prizes with Melody and Harmony, respectively; that the yellow ribbon went to J. W. Cooke's Altomont, and the white ribbon to E. T. Stotesbury's Clemmie Dell. Wert and Bella Bells were not mentioned.

There was consternation at the ringside. It is within the bounds of perfect truth and safety to say that fully 50 per cent. of the road riders did not agree with the decision of the judges, and thought Wert should have had the blue ribbon on the showing as well as the record of the horses. Based on the judgment of the sale ring these practical judges say there were several horses, notably Wert, Bella Bells, and possibly Royal Chimes, that would sell for more money than would the winners of the ribbons. One man, at least, was well pleased with the decision—that was James W. Cooke. He had bid $9,000 for Wert and B. C.—the Knox pair—and had them entered from the competition when they were sold. He had saved thereat much money, and had captured third prize with Altomont, a gelding he had owned when tempted to buy Wert and his mate.

Illness kept Col. Lawrence Kip from the Garden, so that he could not see the success of his pair, or hear the adverse comments. Col. Kip's success in getting horses that win prizes is a thorn in the side that always irritates trotting horse men, and it is possible that this success had much to do with the adverse criticism of the awards. The judging of this class closed the afternoon's programme.

Mrs. John Gerken's Vinco won the blue rosette in the saddle horse class at the evening show, but his victory, in the opinion of Kentucky breeders who watched the show from the ringside, did not reflect much credit on him. As a lot the horses were not fairly representative of the splendid type that comes from Kentucky. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, now with his niece, Miss Paulding, watched critically while the class was being judged, and "rooted" to have the blue rosette placed on the headstall of Miss Paulding's entry. The Senator. The latter, however, got only second honors.

When the heavyweight hunters entered the ring to be judged in Class 89, with which the evening programme wound up, the crowd flocked to the rails, for with the visitors the jumping is always popular. There was considerable weeding out before the judges narrowed the list of competitors down to ten, from which a final choice was made. Of the lot, Baby Boy jumped the best, and won most of the applause, for he took all of the fences cleanly, while the others either knocked down the top rail or stumbled. Westminster Belle, owned by Adam Beck, balked at some of the jumps, but his quality and conformation carried him through, and he won first prize, while second prize went to Baby Boy.

AWARDS OF HORSE SHOW JUDGES.

Bestowal of Prizes in the Various Classes Shown Yesterday.

The Horse Show awards made yesterday were as follows:

CLASS 98.—Open to all hunters and jumpers; performance over fences only to count. First prize, $150, won by Mrs. N. K. Hayes's Chappie, b. g., 16 hands, aged, ridden by Sidney Holloway; second prize, $75, won by same owner's King Crow, ch. g., 16 hands, 6 years, ridden by Sidney Holloway; third prize, $35, won by James K. Maddux's Searchlight, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 4 years, ridden by the owner; highly commended, Adam Beck's My Fellow, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 5 years, ridden by W. Wilson.

CLASS 44.—For heavyweight carriage horses exceeding 15.3 hands, suitable for a heavy cart or four-wheeled vehicle; excessive speed not required, but conformation, quality, style, and all-around action to count; to be shown to a suitable two or four wheeled vehicle—First prize, $150, won by W. L. Elkins's Red Cloud, b. s., 15.3½ hands, aged, shown by Aurel Batonyi; second prize, $75, won by Charles F. Bates's The Only Way, b. s., 16 hands, 8 years, shown by Harry Graham; third prize, $35, won by Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Gladys, b. m., 16.1 hands, 6 years, shown by Mr. Kelly; highly commended, Eben D. Jordan's Gentleman John, b. g., 16 hands 5 years, shown by W. Wilson.

CLASS 13.—For roadsters, four years old or over; to be shown to harness or wagon.—First prize, $150, won by Col. Lawrence Kip's Melody, b. m., 15.2½ hands, 6 years, by Powhion, dam by W. M. Rysdyk, driven by Mr. Stevens; second prize, $75, won by same owner's Harmony, b. m., 15.2 hands, 5 years, by Gambrel-Lady Van, by Pascarel, driven by Mr. Stevens; third prize, $35, won by James W. Cook's Altamont, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 10 years, by Almont-Birthday, by Daniel Lambert, driven by the owner; highly commended, W. M. V. Hoffman's Sparklet, b. m., 15.1½ hands, 8 years, by Sprague Goddust, driven by the owner.

CLASS 70.—For saddle horses over 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds.—First prize, $150, won by Mrs. H. H. Good's Posthorn, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 5 years, ridden by Charles L. Ralley; second prize, $75, won by J. Holloway's Two Step, b. g., 15.1¾ hands, ridden by the owner; third prize, $35, won by John Gerken's Lady Waubun, ch. m., 15.1 hands, 6 years, ridden by owner; highly commended, J. P. Elton's br. g., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, ridden by M. McGibbon.

CLASS 108.—For pairs of horses not under 15.1 hands, and not over 15.3 hands; open only to horses that have never taken a ribbon at any of the association's previous shows; must have been owned and used by the exhibitor for at least ninety days before the closing of entries.—First prize, $200, won by Eben D. Jordan's Madge Kendal, br. m., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, and Queen of Action, br. m., 15.1 hands, 6 years, driven by Mr. Wilson; second prize, $100, won by Strauss & Hexter's Wheeler, b. g., 15.2¼ hands, 8 years, and Wheelock, b. g., 15.2¼ hands, 7 years, driven by Samuel Hexter; third prize, $50, won by George F. Gilman's Milrod, br. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, driven by Mr. Lee; highly commended, Joseph E. Widener's Glenside, br. g., 15.1½ hands, 7 years, and Melrose, br. g., 15.1¾ hands, 9 years, driven by the owner.

CLASS 50.—For four-in-hands not under 14 and under 15 hands; conformation, quality, style, and all-around action to be considered; to be shown before a coach, drag or body-brake. First prize, $200, won by H. C. Hoskier's Lieutenant Wilkes, Lord Brilliant, Lady Wilkes, and Lady Brilliant, driven by Aurel Batonyi; second prize, $100, won by Charles F. Bates's Whirl of the Town, Sporting Life, Olmstead, and Onlo, driven by the owner; third prize, $50, won by Ira A. Kip, Jr.'s, Coquette, Courtier, Caprice, and Coxcomb, driven by John Arthur; highly commended, John S. Bratten's Tesiphone, Telephone, Topsy Turvy, and Casino, driven by the owner.

CLASS 92.—For ladies' qualified hunters, must be up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds, conformation and quality to count 25 per cent., performance over fences and manners to count 75 per cent.—First prize, $200, won by James K. Maddux's Searchlight, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 4 years, ridden by the owner; second prize, $100, won by Hart Brothers' Richmond, rn. g., 16.2½ hands, 9 years, ridden by C. Hart; third prize, $50, won by Adam Beck's Westminster Belle, ch. m., 16.1½ hands, 6 years, ridden by W. Wilson; highly commended, Miss Marion Holloway's Ben Bolt, b. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years, ridden by Sidney Holloway.

CLASS 115.—For the best cab horse and best appointed private hansom cab, horse to count 50 per cent. and cab and appointments 50 per cent. First prize, $100, won by Charles F. Bates's White Rock, g. g., 15.3 hands, driven by Thomas Toms; highly commended, same owner's High Tide, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, driven by Samuel Slater.

CLASS 45.—For pairs of carriage horses exceeding 15.3 hands, suitable for a Stanhope, Victoria, or similar vehicle; excessive pace not required, but conformation, quality, style, and all-around action to count; to be shown to an appropriate four-wheeled vehicle.—First prize, $200, won by W. L. Elkins's Red Cloud, b. h., 15.3½ hands, aged, and Sunburst, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 5 years, driven by Aurel Batonyi; second prize, $100, won by Charles F. Bates's Hi, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, and High Tide, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, driven by Mr. Pratt; third prize, $50, won by J. Grant Lyman's The Demon, b. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, and Lothario, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 6 years, driven by J. Donnelly; highly commended, Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Gladys, b. m., 16.1 hands, 6 years, and Glorious Douglas, b. g., 16.1 hands, 5 years, driven by Mr. Kelly.

CLASS 67.—For saddle horses over 15.2 hands, three years old and upward, up to carrying 200 pounds. First prize, $150, won by Mrs. John Gerken's Vinco, ch. g., 15.2½ hands, aged, ridden by the owner; second prize, $75, won by Miss Paulding's Senator, ch. g., 16.1 hands, 5 years, ridden by F. F. Collier, Jr.; third prize, $35, won by Charles S. Phillips's Polonaise, b. m., 15.3 hands, 7 years, ridden by the owner; highly commended, H. G. McElwaine's Fanny Fakes, b. m., 15.3½ hands, 5 years, ridden by the owner.

CLASS 54.—For harness tandems, the horses to be over 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands. First prize, $200, won by H. C. Hoskier's Lord Wilkes, b. g., 14.3½ hands, 8 years, and Lord Brilliant, ch. g., 14.3½ hands, 8 years, driven by Aurel Batonyi; second prize, $100, won by Charles F. Bates's Brown Donna, b. g., 15.1 hands, 8 years, and Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½ hands, 8 years, driven by Mr. Pratt; third prize, $50, won by same owner's Coxey, b. g., 15.1 hands, 10 years, and Sporting Life, 14.3½ hands, 7 years, driven by Harry Graham; highly commended, F. G. Bourne's Princess Olga, b. m., 15.2 hands, 4 years, and My Grace, b. g., 15.1½ hands, 4 years, driven by Mr. Ball.

CLASS 89.—For qualified hunters, heavyweights, up to carrying 190 pounds to hounds; conformation and quality to count 50 per cent.; performance over fences, 50 per cent. First prize, $200, won by Adam Beck's Westminster Belle, ch. m., 16.1½ hands, 6 years, ridden by W. Wilson; second prize, $100, won by Hart Bros.' Baby Boy, 17.1 hands; third prize, $50, won by Mrs. J. Holloway's Birthday, ch. m., 15.3 hands, 8 years, ridden by Sidney Holloway; highly commended, George Pepper's Earl, br. g., 16.2 hands, 5 years, ridden by H. Wilson.

The Programme for To-day.

9 A. M.—Judging 11 Shetland brood mares, Class 87.

9:20 A. M.—Judging 3 yearling hackney fillies, Class 31.

9:35 A. M.—Judging 7 two-year-old hackney fillies, Class 30.

9:55 A. M.—Judging 6 ponies under saddle, Class 77.

10:10 A. M.—Judging 4 two-year-old trotting stallions, Class 6.

10:25 A. M.—Judging 5 two-year-old trotting fillies, Class 7.

10:40 A. M.—Judging 3 thoroughbred stallions, Class 1.

11 A. M.—Preliminary trial of 16 horses for the high jump, Class 101, and only those horses then selected will be allowed to compete in that class on Friday.

12 M.—Preliminary trial of 21 green hunters entered in Class 96, and only those horses then selected will be allowed to compete in that class on Thursday.

12:30 P. M.—Preliminary trial of 16 green hunters entered in Class 95, and only those horses then selected will be allowed to compete in that class on Thursday.

2 P. M.—Judging 24 pairs of harness horses, Class 88.

2:30 P. M.—Judging 12 trotters in harness with records of 2:30 or better, Class 11.

3:10 P. M.—Judging 8 standard-bred trotting stallions kept for service, Class 4.

3:40 P. M.—Judging 20 horses, broughams and appointments, Class 46.

4:15 P. M.—Judging 22 saddle horses, Class 71.

4:50 P. M.—Judging 3 park teams, owners or members of any coaching club to drive, Class 58.

5:20 P. M.—Judging 11 thoroughbred qualified or green hunters, Class 93.

8:30 P. M.—Judging 25 saddle horses, Class 68.

9 P. M.—Judging 19 harness tandems, Class 55.

9:30 P. M.—Judging hunters or jumpers over six fences, two at 5 feet, two at 5 feet 6 inches, and two at 6 feet, Class 99.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

MAJOR STRONG ON EXPANSION.

Tells the Plaza Republican Club the Filipino Has Been Maligned—War Instigated by a Trust.

Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, spoke to the Plaza Republican Club last night on expansion, as viewed in the light of his experience as a soldier in the Philippines. He was introduced by President James Yereance.

"There is very general misconception regarding the Philippine Islands as a place of residence," said Major Strong. "If the American public would only turn its course of travel from Europe to the Philippines for a season or two, I am sure that every one who viewed the picturesque scenery of the islands would become as ardent an expansionist as I am.

"The Filipino is not the wily, deceitful individual he is generally supposed to be. On the contrary he is a delightful man to know in his home. He is clever and imitative, can do anything you show him how to do once. Twenty-two thousand children are attending the schools established by Gen. Otis in Manila and Iloilo, and their rapidity in learning English is so great that they talk it among themselves commonly, and taunt one another over mispronunciations. I predict that given time to develop, the Filipinos will prove a superior people to the present natives of Cuba and Puerto Rico."

Later, in response to a question, Major Strong said that in his belief the Filipinos were not yet capable of national self-government, or the solution of questions of broad national policies, although local self-government might prove successful with them at present.

"The present war," said the Major, "was inevitable from the moment Gen. Otis entered Manila. It was inspired by a 'trust,' so to speak, of the wealthy sugar and rice growers, who fear the establishment of a democratic form of government under American rule. Aguinaldo is merely the paid agent of this trust of wealthy men. That constitutes his patriotism. If he is taken prisoner the war will continue under other hired leaders. Consequently the only way to end the war is to capture the Filipino Army and take away its 17,000 or more Mauser rifles, and immense stores of ammunition. This, I am confident, will be accomplished before very long.

"The great mass of insurgents may be fighting for independence, but not independence as we understand it. They believe firmly, as they have been informed by industriously circulated stories, both printed and verbal, that the Americans wish to exterminate them. Cartoons showing American soldiers bayonetting red Indians have been circulated by the thousands among them, and a like fate, the instigators of the rebellion tell them, is what the Americans have in store for them."

THE KAISER'S ENGLISH VISIT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The afternoon newspapers, commenting on Emperor William's approaching visit to England, and the improved relations between Germany and Great Britain, voice the general opinion here, saying "the latter is in a great part due to the vast change in the relations between the United States and Great Britain which preceded it, and from which Germany has drawn the obvious deduction that legitimate colonial and commercial ambitions cannot possibly be fulfilled in the face of the hostility of the two English-speaking peoples."

According to The St. James's Gazette, with the establishment of good relations between London and Washington, it became necessary for Germany to stand on friendly terms with both. There has been, the paper adds, no unqualified promise of future armed support, but the three countries have decided to live on civil terms for business reasons.

MRS. KING'S SLAYER CONFESSES.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 13.—The inquest into the murder of Mrs. Sarah C. King was in progress this afternoon. Just before the opening of the proceedings it was learned that Charles Cross, the seventeen-year-old chore boy who is under arrest on suspicion, had made a confession. Detective Rogers, of a private agency, has had several interviews with him. At first the prisoner adhered closely to the story told by him originally, in which he denied his guilt.

Finally, however, he was induced to confess, and he made a statement to the detective, the outline of which is to the effect that on the night in question he waited until Mrs. King had retired. He then entered her room and undertook to overpower her. She resisted fiercely, whereupon he hurled her to the floor and struck her head against the floor several times. She became unconscious, and he lifted her body to the bed, immediately leaving the house to notify neighbors that the woman had been murdered.

New Florida Cigar Syndicate.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 13.—The new scheme for a cigar syndicate is announced at Tampa. The proposed Havana American Company will have a capital of $7,000,000 common stock and $3,000,000 preferred stock. Its purpose is to reduce competition and consequent expenses. The concerns named as subscribing to it are S. Hernsheimes Brother & Co., New Orleans; Eugene Vallens & Co., Chicago; Ybor-Manrara Company; Seidenberg & Co. and Julius Ellinger & Co of Tampa; D. L. Trujillo, and Rosener, Arnold & Co. of Key West.

Malt-Nutrine

restores youth to the aged and infirm—rejuvenates every human function that makes life desirable. The product of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n.—Adv.

WRECKED SAILORS RESCUED.

Picked Up After Drifting on Wreckage Four Days—Mate Tells a Story of Privation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—To Capt. John L. Steelman of the schooner Samuel L. Beachman belongs the credit of saving from a raft in mid-ocean Mate Loud and Seaman John Robinson, the sole survivors of the Philadelphia schooner William M. Bud. The vessel was wrecked off the South Carolina coast on the night of Oct. 30.

Mate Lord, who lives at 1518 Mevine Street, in this city, was enthusiastic to-day over the humane treatment of himself and his companion by Capt. Steelman. Asked to tell something of his experience on the raft, he said: "It was a piece of the deck house that we were on. When the Bud started to go to pieces the eight of us, making up her crew, were lashed to the foresail gaff. The schooner broke in half. Our companions went into the sea on one side and we fell to the deckhouse on the other. The latter was broken loose and floated away from the wreck. I am satisfied that Capt. Barrett and the rest of them were drowned.

"When morning came we found ourselves in a bad fix. The sea was high, and a nor'easter was blowing. We lashed ourselves to the high part on the side of the deckhouse. Those were awful hours. We chewed the tops of our boots, but that did not help us much. We had nothing to drink until the third day, when a heavy rain came up. By holding out my oilskins we managed to catch a quantity of rain water, and I am sure we drank about two gallons each.

"During this time the raft drifted seventy-five miles to the southwest. Then the wind changed and began to blow off shore, driving us again to the eastward. We sighted the Beachman at 11 o'clock in the morning on Nov. 3, but she did not see us, on account of our being so low in the water, until she was within 100 feet of us. Then her way was stopped and we were taken on board about 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

ALL ASTRONOMERS WAITING.

The Heavens, It Is Expected, Will Be Illuminated To-night by the Wondrous Meteoric Display.

Unless astronomers throughout the world are very much mistaken, there will take place in the heavens to-night a display of celestial fireworks such as has not been witnessed by spectators on this planet in sixty-six years, or since 1833. At the last grand exhibition in 1866 the display, according to the astronomers, was not quite up to the standard, but in 1833 some of the meteors were as bright as the full moon. If expectations are met, the display to-night will exceed in brilliancy and grandeur even that wonderful illumination.

Toward a certain part of the earth's orbit which now is but a few hours distant we are rushing at a speed of many miles a second; and, toward it also, from another direction, swooping along at half a hundred miles per second, is a tremendous swarm of meteors. The two ought to meet to-night, head on, so collision should occur about midnight. Unnumbered masses of meteoric matter are in the swarm, but each gigantic shape and boulder will be hurled into the earth's atmosphere. These bodies, which until they strike our atmosphere, have no light, are rendered incandescent by friction, and form what are commonly known as shooting stars. Having become heated to a white heat the meteors are disintegrated by the air through which they pass and fall as fine dust.

The advance guard of the great body is already upon us. Some who were watching the sky on Sunday night noticed a few falling stars in the eastern heavens in the neighborhood of the constellation Leo. Every astronomer in the world who amounts to anything will sit up nights for the next forty-eight hours ready with all sorts of delicate instruments to try and wring another secret from the universe. The observatory at Columbia University is at a disadvantage this year, because its instruments have not all been installed in the new building. However, Prof. Rees says that a number of photographs will be taken, and some interesting results are expected.

Meteor Pictures at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Prof. Charles A. Young to-day completed arrangements for photographing the meteoric shower due here Thursday morning, between 1 and 3 o'clock. He said to-day: "It may be that part of the shower has already fallen and that we have missed them. Calculation as to exact time of their appearance is difficult on account of the movement of certain planets."

To Pray While the Stars Shoot.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Elder David Conkling of the Faith Mission of this city is planning to hold a large meeting of song and prayer upon the occasion of the meteoric shower Tuesday night.

MR. HOBART EATS THREE MEALS.

Steady Improvement Surprises the Vice President's Doctor.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Vice President Hobart spent a good night last night, resting comfortably, and was bright and strong this morning. He sat up most of to-day and took three good meals.

He has received very little medical attention during the last twenty-four hours, and to-night fell into a natural sleep and is resting quietly. He is growing strong daily, and is taking much interest in matters of all kinds.

Dr. Newton is greatly surprised at the continued improvement of the patient. It has aroused hopes here that he may recover. This has, however, not been encouraged by the physicians.

COL. AUSTEN RE-ELECTED.

To Command the Thirteenth Regiment for the Third Time.

Col. David E. Austen, formerly Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, was last evening re-elected to the command of that regiment. The election took place at the regimental armory, Sumner and Putnam Avenues, by a vote of 15 to 11. Gen. James McLeer, Commander of the Second Brigade, presided. Col. Austen's opponent in the election was Lieut. Col. George D. Russell.

The result of the election was a keen disappointment to Lieut. Col. Russell and his friends. The latter regarded it as a direct rebuff to Russell, who commanded the battalion of the regiment which volunteered for service in the war with Spain and was sent to Camp Black. Lieut. Col. Russell's friends believed that because of the creditable part he played in the trouble at the outbreak of the war, which resulted in the disbandment of the regiment by Gov. Black, and his general record as a member of the regiment he was entitled to the Colonelcy.

Col. Austen was first made Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment July 13, 1877. He enlisted in Company H, Seventh Regiment, in 1859, and remained with that regiment during the civil war. He was elected First Lieutenant of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, in November

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Fine New Carpets Reduced a Fourth

STRANGE good fortune! We have twenty thousand yards of fine new Axminster Carpets—quite fifty styles—to sell at

one dollar a yard

—though our price has been $1.35, and we've known much of the same quality to be sold at $1.50. These are the worsted carpets—made from hard-twisted, springy wool. A worsted carpet keeps clean longer than the usual wool carpet—and is brighter.

This carpet store is interesting because of its command of the markets. Selling carpets here is not a mere adjunct to the dry-goods business—it is a business in itself, wherein we stand to the trade as does any other carpet store, and with an outlet for goods that lets us go farther and gather more liberally than almost any other store you can name. Is the carpet American or English—if it is new and fine it is here. Every considerable store has some exclusive patterns—choice of a few designs from the makers with whom it chiefly deals. The difference between stores? This—we have first choice with most of the important producers.

Beauty and the Beast---Are One Now

It is the display of animal rugs—a Broadway window holds some of the finer specimens. There are polar bear skins at $300 and $450; tiger skins at $85 and $125 and $350; leopard skins at $65 and $75—but this is list enough. Beast and beauty sure enough.

Third floor.

Stylish Trimmed Hats, $5 to $10.

You catch purest water from the spring that always runs. You are apt to find the prettiest millinery in the store that doesn't depend on "an opening" for the season's inspiration. If a Paris milliner makes a particularly charming hat this week we have a replica within ten days—which is often earlier than the original gets a public showing. Our own designers are at work the whole year round, as well. There's always newness at Wanamaker's.

Analyze a Paris hat. It's the indefinable style of it that gives it charm—eight times in ten. You pay for the art and the maker's repute.

Chances are that half the styles we conjure can be made at a few dollars cost—hence, our rather remarkable hats at $5 and $6 and $10.

We sell millinery as we sell everything else—at its worth. Almost every Paris hat is marked at cost or at a loss (as soon as it comes), because it isn't really worth what we gave for it. They come as inspirations—as object lessons in this school of style.

We know that New York has faith in Wanamaker millinery—in its stylishness and rightness of price.

The $40 or $50 hat and the $5, $6 or $10 hat are safely bought here.

Second Floor, Broadway and Tenth.

Luxurious Bed Clothing

Quilts from Paris. And what is French is dainty—in this case both dainty and elegant. They make quilts larger over there—which is sensible. These we have are of silk and satin—one partly of uncut velvet. Lace on many of them and on some designs worked out with ribbon—quilled upon its edge to form rose-leaves and funny little figures. The work is worthy a Francis or a Corne—migh be done for a gown as well as a quilt.

Six—and we shall sell them at just half their fair French price and the Customs duty—$25, (2); $40, (2); $50 and $150.

Third floor.

Fancy Table Linens

We have had some of the German loom wizards working out new beauty for table adornment. There was a mite of it last year, but only a kiss when you wanted a dozen. Quite a variety now—the stock reached us Saturday—scarfs, table-runners, centre-pieces, and this is the beauty scheme:

The outer edge is of granite weave, with damask leaves and vines scattered over; the centre is made up of broche designs in three and four color plays. The predominating colors are pink, blue, green, lilac and golden yellow.

Some are hemstitched; some finished with wider row of drawn-work.

Scarfs or Runners, 16x68 in., $2, $2.25, $2.50.
Centre Pieces, 32x32 in., $2 and $2.75.
Table Covers, 66x68 in., (as big as covers called "8-4"), $6.50. Some 66x89, at $8.50 and $9.

There is a simpler style of Scarf or Runner—one color on white—choice of pink, blue or gold, $1 and $1.25.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

Women's Desks A hundred sorts, from the neat and simple desk of golden oak at $5 to the mahogany desk with fine inlays at $125. It may be puzzling to know how such furniture gets down the chimney on the night before Christmas, but we sell more and more for gifts each year.

This season we shall sell a good many open desks or escritoires—they are very suitable for the reception hall.

The Christmas choosing is most satisfactorily done now; the delivery shall be timed to suit you.

Here are a few price hints of styles that we know will be popular—

At $7.50—Imitation mahogany desks; carved lid, French legs, one large drawer, noiseless slides; polished.
At $9.50—Golden oak desks; carved lid, one large drawer, French legs, noiseless slides; polished.
At $10.50 — Mahogany desks; wood and pearl inlaid fronts; French legs, one large drawer, noiseless slides; high polish.
At $12—Mahogany desks; carved lids, French legs, one large drawer, noiseless slides; highly polished.
At $14.50—Golden oak desks; serpentine fronts, French legs, carved feet, one large drawer, noiseless slides; highly polished.
$19.50—Bird's-eye maple desks; inlaid lids, French legs, one large drawer, noiseless slides; highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Women's Tailored Suits Some very stylish tailored suits—of serge, cheviot, Venetian and covert cloths—all full-silk lined, are marked to-day

at $20

though of the recent groups at $25, $27.50, $30 aud $34. Black, navy blue and tan. Some with fly-front jacket; others, double breasted.

Second floor.

Women's Knitted Underwear Union suits need no argument, for they combine comfort for the wearer with a helpfulness toward a good fit of the outer garments—are almost indispensable with the more extreme styles of dress—

$2.75 and $3.50 for Ypsilanti suits, which seem nearest to perfection in shaping.
$3.75 for another Ypsilanti number, merino.
$4 for silk union suits with low neck and no sleeves. With high neck and short sleeves, $4.50. High neck and long sleeves. $5.
Tights, knee or ankle length; wool, black, $1.75.
Tights. black or white, silk mixed. $2.50.
Tights, all silk, Swiss ribbed, $3.50.

All we've told of are in winter weights.

First Floor, Broadway.

Art Lamps The lamp holds its own against improved gas burners and electricity—because the lamp is decorative. It may even be arranged to use with gas or electricity—the effect is what we're after.

Handsomer than ever—the lamps of this season. More odd designs. A queer old Japanese bronze is rigged up with burner and shade—and there's a lamp almost beyond the range of duplication. We've fine reproductions of some antique brasses from Russia — the originals came from Odessa and serve as models for a queer old Russian artisan here.

There are lamps in classic design, as well—Louis XIV. and the Renaissance.

But come and see them—that's better than reading of them.

Basement, Broadway.

In the Fifth Floor Bargain Store

HAIR BRUSHES AT 50c

All the various good shapes, including military brushes; all with solid backs and fine, pure bristles; in ebony, fox, satin and cerile woods. If the goods were perfect the prices would be $2 and $2.50. These, with trifling flaws, are all marked 50c each.

Dress Goods Remnants

The most favored of all the cheviots, the serges, whipcords, prunellas, homespuns, mixed suitings, and so on,—that's why they're remnants. Skirt lengths in plenty and numerous pieces for waists. Most of the remnants are marked at about half former prices—some are only one-fourth or a third; a few are priced about two-thirds their value.

At 25c a yard, camel's-hair homespuns—not all wool. Made to look much like the $1.50 pure wool quality, however, and at 25c it's an exceptional value.

Lace and Linen Table Pieces

Decoration for the Thanksgiving table through the aid of Renaissance lace and linen, and at little cost. There are lace doilies, 12 in., that sell usually at 60c each, here at 38c; round or square center pieces of lace, 18x18 in. and 20x20 in., at 75c each, though regularly $1 to $1.50; table or side-board scarfs, 1½ yards long, 20 in. wide, at $1.90 each—regularly $2.75 to $3.25; and small tea cloths, suitable also for pillow shams, 30 in. square, at $2.25 each—worth $3.50.

Veilings

We have a large quantity of stylish veiling—the new velvet dotted kinds—to sell at 18c a yard. It sells generally for about 35c.

Women's Knitted Underwear

Some undergarments of ribbed merino, improved cut, white or silver gray; vests have fancy silk fronts, and silk trimming and ribbon at necks; ankle length drawers with French band, side buttons and drawing string. At 50c each they're exceptionally good values.

Heavy ribbed Balbriggan vests and drawers at 25c each—should be 38c.

Stockings

Women's and children's—at 25c a pair, women's fast black cotton stockings, medium weight, with unbleached feet; also split soles in lavender and ecru. Both are good 38c values.

For children, strong, sightly, fast black cotton stockings, narrow ribbed, 3 pairs for 25c; easily worth 12½c a pair. Sizes 7½ to 9½.

For Desk and Dressing Table

Cut glass pieces mostly, with sterling silver tops. New goods, at prices a third to a half less than regular. There are salve jars, at 25c, that are worth 50c, some at 50c that would be moderate at 75c, and others at 75c instead of $1; puff jars, dressing combs and mucilage bottles at 50c, regularly 75c.

An Important Sale of Dinner Dishes

This china store effects many important economies, and the best of it is, that these special sales are always of seasonable goods. Winter goods at half price in July might not be interesting, but Dishes for the Thanksgiving Table at Special Prices is surely good news for today. Now, isn't it?

All the sets we tell of are complete with soup tureen and the needed big meat dishes.

$9, instead of $14—American porcelain dinner sets, floral decoration, gilt handles.
$10, instead of $15—Choice of six styles, American porcelain dinner sets—101 to 111 pieces. Flowers and gold for decoration.
$18, instead of $27, for 100-piece French china dinner sets.
$22.50, instead of $30, for 113-piece French dinner sets.
$25, instead of $35, for 113-piece Haviland china dinner sets.
$27.50, instead of $40, for 113-piece Pouyat china dinner sets. Two styles.
$40, instead of $60, for 118-piece Pouyat sets.

Some gorgeously fine sets are with the late comers—$220 and $275.

Half price for Dinner Sets from which one to four pieces have been broken—

$4 from $8 $5 from $10 $8 from $16 $13.75 from $27.50 $17.50 from $35

One set is so little hurt that we mark it $4 from $6.50. In all cases we give dimes of discount for pennies of real hurt.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WANAMAKER'S. WANAMAKER'S. WANAMAKER'S.

History---Old and New

PRIDE in our country's increased importance has awakened an earnest desire to know more about our new competitors and friends, in order that we may correctly appreciate their moves in the great game that is being played for supremacy.

This is the cause of the unprecedented demand for historical books. Histories of men and countries are absorbed in greater volume than ever before. Much of this reading is profitless because done at random. A broad, accurate knowledge of the whole history of the whole world is needed, not a vain cramming of disconnected incidents.

There is an almost royal road to this knowledge. John Clark Ridpath, the eminent American historian, after a life-long study, has written an accurate and reliable, but interesting and entertaining, history of every nation and people of recorded times.

Ridpath's History of the World

embraces the whole history of men, their origin, development, customs and beliefs; what they have accomplished of good and of evil; how by their genius they have builded great nations; and how by their follies and vices they have ruined them.

From primeval man to your next-door neighbor—from the founding of the first dynasty, 4200 B. C., to the Philippine Rebellion—the evolution of mankind and the nations of the earth is traced step by step graphically, interestingly, with no important fact omitted, with no unnecessary crowding of unimportant detail.

The style is flowing, the narrative as absorbing as a romance—in striking contrast to every other work that has attempted to deal with such a range of facts and figures.

A new volume has been added this present year, rewriting the history of the last decade and telling the authentic story of the last two years, so fruitful in American history.

The newspapers and magazines have given us the spectators' views of these world-changing events, but here is the historian's estimate, with the whole story in correct sequence and with the relative importance of the different parts as justly estimated as is possible so soon after the event.

JOHN WANAMAKER, T
New York.
I enclose $1 for membership fee in the History Club. Send me order blank providing for payment of balance in $2 monthly payments.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

So important is this new volume to owners of the great Ridpath History; so important is the history as a whole, that we have arranged to reopen the Wanamaker History Club.

The Club price is about one-half the regular price. The membership fee is one dollar—subsequent payments $2 per month for 17 months. The complete set of nine massive volumes (about 7,000 pages and 4,000 illustrations) in substantial half-Russia leather binding, is sent you as soon as we accept you as member of the Club. You have the use of the entire set while making your payments.

Full information and specimen pages sent free upon request.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GERMANY'S POSTAL SERVICE.

Berlin Officials Explain the Apparent Tampering with the Mail of Consul General Goldschmidt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—In the special Berlin letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES printed on Aug. 6 there appeared the following:

Dr. Carl Peters, famous for his highly civilized treatment of the African aborigines, nanging having been one of his favorite methods, has just recalled himself to his countrymen by a letter, in which he acknowledges that his charge against the German postal authorities, as having opened and read his private correspondence, was not founded on fact. This reminds me of a little skirmish which occurred a couple of years ago between Mr. Goldschmidt, at that time American Consul General, and the Berlin postal authorities, of which I was a witness.

On several occasions letters addressed to the Consul General had evidently been opened before delivery, a fact that elicited a note from the Consulate to the Post Office, without satisfaction, however. At last a letter from the Department of State arrived that, without any doubt whatever, had been opened at the Post Office before being delivered. This was a bit too much, and Mr. Goldschmidt informed the chief of the branch office whence the mail directly came that unless a satisfactory explanation coupled with a promise for the future, was forthcoming, he would report the whole matter to the American Ambassador, which might make things very disagreeable for the German authorities.

The effect was electric, and it would be difficult to forget the servile and "jackknife" bows of the otherwise tyrannical individual who presided over the branch office and who called to apologize abjectly and explain that the mistake was made by an under clerk. No more Consulate letters were opened before their delivery. What the real explanation was it would be hard to say, though I have no hesitation in recording that Mr. Goldschmidt made no secret of his belief that the postal authorities had been instructed to find out certain things, and that they had gone to work in a very bungling way.

It must certainly not be understood by this that the German post is unreliable. On the contrary, one does not have to live long in this country in order to discover that the postal system is vastly superior to all others, for it is an extremely rare occurrence for a letter to be lost, the deliveries are many and prompt, including one on Sunday morning, the Post Offices are open at certain hours on Sunday, and the city letters arrive at their destinations in an incredibly short time.

These assertions concerning the degree of unreliability of the German mails ascertained by Consul Goldschmidt were observed at the German Embassy at Washington, and as a matter of course were sent to Berlin for investigation. The importance attached by the German Government to the good reputation of the postal service of the country, which is admitted by the letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES to be excellent, and the exact system of criticism in practice in the German postal service, made it possible to get at the facts touching the incident referred to. It appears that one letter, addressed to Consul General Goldschmidt, was delivered by a mistake of a letter carrier at the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, in the same building in which the Consulate is located. The mail of the Equitable Company is usually large, and is opened by a clerk who does not examine each letter to see whether it has been correctly delivered.

When the correspondence came to be read the error in delivery was discovered and the letter was returned to the Post Office marked as having been opened by mistake, was officially sealed, and so redelivered to Consul General Goldschmidt. The mistake was also explained by the postal authorities.

A United States Consul General would scarcely wait for many repetitions of such accidents if he suspected that the Government was prying into his business with a jimmy. The investigation in this case was not suggested by the United States Government, but was undertaken only after the appearance in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the account written by the Berlin correspondent.

FIRED TWICE INTO A TENT.

Seven Persons Dangerously Wounded in a Missouri Levee Camp.

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo., Nov. 13.—News reaches here of a distressing tragedy at a levee camp below this place.

Charles Pearman, who had for some reason become angry with a family named Poe, went to the Poe tent with a double-barreled shotgun and fired both barrels into the tent, striking and dangerously wounding seven out of the family of nine. One small child was killed instantly, another has since died, and the mother is not expected to live.

Pearman escaped across the Mississippi River and took refuge in the Tennessee forests. A posse followed and captured him, and he is now in jail here. Pearman is about twenty-one years old.

Senator Thurston to Marry.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—Confirmation was made at the Thurston residence, in this city, to-day of the report that Senator John M. Thurston was to wed Miss Lola Pearman of Washington. The wedding will occur in Washington this week, and the Senator and his bride will take a two weeks' wedding trip before returning to Washington for the session of Congress. He is expected to spend Thanksgiving in this city with his bride.

New Davis Will Arrives Too Late.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—A Butte (Montana) special to The Journal says: "Andrew J. Davis, Jr., nephew of the dead millionaire, says the new Chicago will brought forward by Mary G. Wilson is too late, as the estate, after being in litigation ten years, is now nearly all distributed, only the Boston end remaining unadjusted.

RED BANK CONSTABLE KILLED.

Shot by a Negro While Serving a Summons—Searching Parties in Pursuit of the Murderer.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 12.—James Walsh, formerly Chief of Police, but retired and acting as constable, was shot and almost instantly killed this afternoon by William Bullock, a colored man whom he tried to serve with a summons. There was no eye witness of the affair, and what took place between the two men is not known. While alone with Bullock Walsh was shot three times. Two bullets hit him in the legs and the third entered his forehead and caused death.

Bullock fled before any one reached the scene of the murder in response to the pistol shots. He ran to the Shrewsbury River and gave two men 25 cents each to ferry him across. This was about fifteen minutes after Walsh was shot. The rowboat landed Bullock on the opposite bank of the river, at Middletown, and he at once hurried away. He is supposed to have found some place of concealment in the woods, as no trace of him has been obtained, although a general alarm was sent out to all places that could be reached by telephone and telegraph.

Walsh had an excellent record as an officer. He was about seventy years of age, and no match for the burly negro. The murder has aroused great excitement, and threats have been made to take summary vegeance upon Bullock if he is captured and brought here. For this reason instructions have been given to the searching parties, in case of his capture, to take him directly to the Freehold jail or any other safe place of incarceration, so as to avoid any possible trouble. Bullock is said to have the revolver with which he shot Walsh, and is expected to put up a fight if he is cornered.

Walsh leaves a widow and three children. Bullock is about forty-five years old, and has a family here.

TRAIN KILLS TWO HUNGARIANS.

Quarreled at a Christening and Were Fighting It Out on Railroad Track.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Nov. 13.—While John Yunsk and Conrad Winske, young, unmarried Hungarians, were engaged in a fist fight on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad track near Enterprise last night, an express train ran them down, instantly killing both men.

The men had been attending a Hungarian christening at Enterprise. Becoming involved in a quarrel, they walked down the railroad to fight it out. The trainmen were absolutely blameless, the fighting men not having been seen by the engineer in time to stop the train.

TEARING UP RAILWAY TRACKS.

New Rochelle Mayor Trying to Bring the Union Company to Terms.

NEW ROCHELLE, Nov. 13.—Mayor Dillon of this city, with a gang of 200 workmen, this afternoon began tearing up the rails of the Union Railway's horse car line on Centre Avenue. This action was taken after the company had failed for five days to take action in response to a notice relative to paving the street between its tracks and on either side. The street is being paved with asphalt by the city, and the company claims it is not called upon to repave the portion of the street used by it because the old pavement is in good condition. The real reason for the company's refusal is said to be the fact that it has been unable to obtain a franchise for an electric road.

The horse car on the street ran back and forth while the city's men were at work. Each trip was shorter than the one before, owing to the rails being torn up. Several hundred feet of track had been torn up before work ceased for the night. The car is continuing its trips along the portion not yet disturbed.

It was said here this evening that President Maher of the Union Railway Company this afternoon in Brooklyn obtained an injunction restraining the city from further interfering with the tracks. It is also said that the company is mustering a big force of Italians, who in the early morning hours will relay the tracks torn up, and that the injunction will be served if the work of removing the rails is resumed in the morning by the city. Mayor Dillon, when asked what he would do if the company started to relay the rails, said he had 1,000 men whom he could muster on the ground within twenty minutes, and that if an attempt was made to relay the rails he would arrest all concerned, and would set the 1,000 men at work taking up the remainder of the tracks.

Pension for Lieut. Bagley's Mother.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A pension of $15 per month was granted to-day by Commissioner Evans to Adeloide W. Bagley, mother of Lieut. Worth Bagley, who was killed in the war with Spain.

Island in Lake George Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, Nov. 13.—W. E. Spier of the International Paper Comp. of Glens Falls has purchased Tea Island, in Lake George, and will erect a cottage on it in the Spring.

POSTAL REVENUE IN GUAM.

Large Demand from Collectors for United States Stamps Surcharged for Use at the Naval Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Guam, the United States naval station in the Ladrones, gives promise of being a profitable postal station. Capt. Leary, the Governor of the island, has just sent to the Post Office Department a requisition for about $11,000 worth of stamps, which he considers not much more than sufficient to meet the immediate demand for Guam stamps.

When Capt. Leary sailed for his post he took with him a small package of stamps of the denominations of 2 and 5 cents. They were not specially prepared stamps, but were the ordinary domestic ones, with the word "Guam" overprinted. Before he left port he was overwhelmed with requests, accompanied with money, for supplies of the stamps for collections. He rejected all offers, returning the money, but upon his arrival at Guam he was followed by new orders, exceeding in volume even the aggregate demands made before his sailing. He could not have supplied stamps to one-tenth of the persons who sought them.

It occurred to Capt. Leary that, instead of sending back the money advanced to him for stamps, it would be better to let the Post Office Department know the situation, and then depend upon it to enable him to return stamps instead of the money. Having turned the matter over in his mind, he decided upon a schedule of requests, and instead of ordering only the one, two, and five cent denominations, he included the entire list, up to and including the one-dollar value and the special delivery stamp. His schedule was as follows: One-cent, 15,000; two-cent, 75,000; three-cent, 5,000; four-cent, 5,000; five-cent, 15,000; six-cent, 5,000; eight-cent, 5,000; ten-cent, 10,000; fifteen-cent, 5,000; fifty-cent, 4,000; one-dollar, 3,000, and special delivery, 5,000.

The order amounts to about $11,000 worth of stamps at face value, sufficient to last Guam's 400 or 500 white people for twenty years, and stamps of the fifty-cent and one-dollar denominations sufficient for 100 years.

However, Capt. Leary has not erred in judgment. Each stamp will be purchased, and there will be calls for more. In fact, it is said by stamp experts that there are dealers in the United States and Europe who would take the whole requisition at face value, provided the United States Government would agree not to immediately duplicate the order.

It appears that Capt. Leary did fill a few orders, as a certain dealer on the Pacific Coast has received a supply. Some idea of the value placed upon them may be gained from the fact that this dealer is selling the three surcharged stamps—1, 2, and 5 cent values—for $1.50 for the three, and has been overwhelmed with orders at that price.

Inasmuch as the 152,000 stamps which the Post Office Department will forward to Capt. Leary will cost the Government not more than $10, it will be seen that Guam will yield to the Government a profit of $10,000 from postal receipts alone, as few of the stamps will ever be called upon to do actual postal duty.

CHICAGO RIOT CASES ON TRIAL.

Federal Court Hears Claims Growing Out of the Strike of 1894.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The trial of what are known as "the riot cases" began before Judge Kohlsaat in the Federal Court to-day. These are the cases in which various railway companies ask for judgments against the city for damages to their property suffered during the railroad strike in 1894 on account of alleged failure of the police authorities to furnish adequate protection. One of these cases, a minor one, has been tried and taken to the Supreme Court of the State by the city on the plea that the State statute holding the city liable for damages of this character was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court, however, held the statute constitutional, and decided the city must pay.

The present cases, accordingly, turn simply on questions of fact, the city trying to show that the companies have not suffered as much damage as they claim.

The aggregate of these claims is nearly $5,000,000, and in the one trial, brought by the Pennsylvania Company, the amount claimed is $300,000.

Tea Inspection Law in Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Argument was heard by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of the tea importers of New York against Collector Bidwell to test the constitutionality of the act to prevent the importation of impure teas. The Treasury Department claims the right under the act to prescribe what quality of tea shall be admitted and to destroy or re-export the tea brought in if not up to the requisite standard. The importers claim that this is a delegation of legislative power to an executive official, and therefore contrary to the Constitution.

Stole Beets and Left Silver Behind.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Nov. 13.—A burglar with a catholic taste in plunder came here early this morning. He entered the residence of Robert Oakley and stole a sealskin sacque and two overcoats. He then went to the garden and stole all the beets in a patch twelve feet square. He left a lot of silverware, jewelry, and some money in the house, although they were easier to get than the sacque and coats.

MINISTERS AND PUBLICITY

Methodists Discuss the Wisdom of Holding Secret Meetings.

DANGERS OF THE OPEN DOOR

Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley Wants Some Things Kept from the Laity—Clergymen as Jokers.

The question of the "open door" occupied the attention of the Methodist ministers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue for a considerable time yesterday. The door in question was the door to the meeting, which, under the rules, is closed to outsiders. Of late, however, since the discussions have related more to the revival of religion than to theological questions, it has been the general custom to suspend the rule early in the session and admit laymen, including reporters.

The matter came up on a resolution introduced some weeks ago to amend the by-laws so as to make all meetings public. When the resolution was read the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley made a vigorous address in opposition to it. "There are certain delicate matters," he said, "which cannot be discussed with propriety in the presence of the laity. There ought to be some place where clergymen can talk over these matters with their brethren, where the younger men can make their difficulties known, and where the elder preachers may give hints and admonition. I submit that this cannot be done in a meeting at which reporters are present.

"Neither can one safely indulge in wit and humor such as in part accounted for the extraordinary popularity of John Wesley. A reporter will naturally select the brighter things a speaker says, and yet a clergyman cannot afford to get a reputation as a professional joker. I can recall now three ministers whose careers were absolutely ruined within the last twenty-five years because they became conspicuous in the newspapers in that way.

"Again, there are always bound to be some personalities; although not of a venomous nature. Only once in thirty years have I deliberately said words designed to wound a man. On that occasion I felt called of God to find out whether or not a certain man had a conscience. [Laughter.] To my great delight I found he had—he got mad. Well, that incident was published so that I was made to appear as 'pale and determined,' and as 'hissing out' my words. I am always pale. I am generally determined, but I never hiss. Yet this publication of that affair followed me for a long time."

Dr. Buckley related a number of other incidents, including a criticism of President McKinley for drinking wine, made recently at a preachers' meeting in the West. He continued:

"If any Methodist makes a public charge of that kind, without bringing the disciplinary methods of the Church into action, I say he is a coward. I know as a fact that many laymen have been horrified at recent articles regarding these meetings. If you make a fool of this meeting, and the fact is published, you put a stigma on every member of it. It is urged that the reports will get out anyway, and all the more incorrectly if reporters are not present. But in that case the man who gives out the news is a sneak and a traitor. That will become known to the laity, and such reports will not receive so much attention. It is also a fact that with open doors there is a temptation for many speakers to speak to the galleries and not to the preachers. I would as soon have a reporter in my pantry reporting my domestic conversation as have him present here."

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Lawrence spoke for the resolution. He got in a little hit at Dr. Buckley, who not always present at the meetings, by saying: "I am glad we have succeeded in inducing Dr. Buckley to be present at this meeting."

"That puts me in a false light," interrupted Dr. Buckley. "Five times of late I have sent in from my office to inquire about the meeting, and learned it was an open meeting each time. I would not assume any responsibility for the proceedings by being present."

Dr. Lawrence then went on to say that the reports would be much more fair if the reporters were welcomed to the meetings and not driven to subterranean methods of getting the news.

The discussion finaly came to a close without a vote on the question.

TROUBLE IN PRESBYTERY.

Strong Fight to Have McGiffert Heresy Case Dropped—Warszawiak Case Called "Awful Mess."

The heresy case of Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary and the action of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in the reinstatement of Herman Warszawiak consumed the greater part of the regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon of the New York Presbytery. Dr. McGiffert's case came up in the form of a report from the special committee, which recommended that it be sent to the General Assembly for action at the May meeting. Several ministers presented alternative resolutions, advising that the case be dropped in the interest of harmony. These ministers were the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, Prof. Francis Brown of Union Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

Dr. Van Dyke, it was afterward reported, made a vigorous address to his brother ministers, advising that for the general good of the Church and to prevent the further stirring up of acrimonious discussion and unChristian recriminations and all that a heresy trial meant, the case be simply and quietly dropped at once. Prof. McGiffert, Dr. Van Dyke went on to say, had, in his opinion, been sufficiently disciplined, and the truth had been vindicated. For his part, he did not agree fn the extreme views held by Prof. McGiffert, but, considering all the circumstances, it was a matter of Church policy, at least, to stop now. Prof. Brown and Dr. Johnston practically coincided in Dr. Van Dyke's views.

The Presbytery decided to accept the report and ordered it printed for private distribution among the members. The report will go over until the December meeting under special order. As the matter stands, it was said, the McGiffert case is now practically out of the hands of the Presbytery, and the report recommending reference to the General Assembly will doubtless be adopted next month. The report is signed by the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, and the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth.

The Warszawiak matter was taken up on an appeal by the Prosecutor, Silas B. Brownell, and on a complaint from the minority in the session of the Fifth Avenue church, who held that the action of the session in acquitting Mr. Warszawiak of the charges against him was irregular. The case was referred to a judicial committee comprising the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, and Elder Scott Foster, to report at a special meeting of the Presbytery on Monday afternoon, and dispose of the case.

The Presbytery, some of the members allowed themselves to say, felt a large measure of displeasure in having the case "injected in their midst" at this time. The Rev. Mr. Mullally referred to it as an "awful mess."

Mr. Brownell held in effect that the case, before it can be disposed of must come up again before the next General Assembly for action and come down through the regular channels, step by step, before the session can act.

Mr. Warszawiak, with his counsel, was present at the meeting. He refused to say more than that it was "absurd to try and reopen the case after I have been reinstated."

Shoemaker Claims Half a Million.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 13.—John O'Sullivan, a shoemaker, who has a shop at 12 Washington Street, East Orange, claims to be heir to nearly half a million dollars. He says his uncle died in London three years ago, and there was a long search for the heirs, and now the estate is to be divided between him and one other person. The exact amount to go to each, he says, is $454,000, less costs. He says he will give up his shop in April next and go to London.

Killed While Hunting on a Farm.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 13.—In a fight between Orin Springer, Fred Smith, and William Busby to-day, Springer was instantly killed and Busby wounded in the shoulder. Springer and Smith were hunting, and had been ordered off Busby's farm.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"Make Way for the Ladies" at the Madison Square Theatre.

ANNA HELD IN "PAPA'S WIFE"

The Earl of Yarmouth as an Actor—Recurrence of "'Way Down East"—Gossip of the Theatres.

Charles Frohman produced a new farce from the French of Hennequin and Valabregue called "Make Way for the Ladies" at the Madison Square Theatre last evening, and those admirable comedians, May Robson, Fritz Williams, and Edmund M. Holland, acted the principal parts with their customary zeal. It is not much of a farce, though it has some extremely amusing moments, and will not be likely to run in this town longer than the month allotted to it. Its theme is the old, old theme of woman's rights treated in much the old way of the farceurs and caricaturists of the fifties and sixties.

But the night was nevertheless notable. West Twenty-fourth Street was lined with carriages almost as far as Sixth Avenue, and the audience which crowded the theatre was of exceptional quality. Some of the boxes and stalls were occupied by folks not usually seen at theatrical first nights. Society was fairly well represented, not because society is partial to new farces or was anxious to do honor to competent actors like Miss Robson, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Williams, but because a comparatively unimportant part in the piece was carried by a novice in the actor's calling, a tall, loose-jointed young man, named on the bills Eric Hope, but identified as the British Earl of Yarmouth—Yarmouth, with its hallowed memory of Little Em'ly, Peggotty, Barkis, and bloaters.

The Earl of Yarmouth is George Francis Alexander Seymour, son and heir of the Marquess of Hertford. He is well known at Newport, where he managed some private theatricals last Summer. He has a long, solemn countenance, which in last night's performance seemed painfully lacking in variety of expression. He appeared as the husband of the one quite sane daughter of a female agitator, and his part was largely that of Greek chorus. It was not a good part, and he is not likely to win histrionic renown through his acting of it. He was not generally recognized as the hero of the night (if not of the play) until the performance was half finished. Then his red socks and turned-up trousers, and the fact that no other reasonably nice young man seemed to be forthcoming, convinced the spectators not in society that they were gazing on a live Earl.

For the rest, "Make Way for the Ladies" contains a few telling comic scenes for Fritz Williams, who as an ardent lover meekly submits to an intimate examination in Act I. In order to prove his eligibility as a husband, and as a disgusted married man in Act II. kicks over the matrimonial traces.

Holland is a submissive old husband, who counts the wash and slyly flirts with the comely laundress in one act and a gay old boulevardier in another. Miss Robson is a female advocate who wears trousers and brings up her daughters to have vocations and despise the men.

These three did all for their parts last night that could have been done. Perhaps Mr. Williams pressed a little too much and was inclined to make extravagance more extravagant in one or two scenes, but he had some sort of justification for trying to put more vim in the piece. Miss Tittell and Miss Butler were comely and serviceable in their small rôles.

There were a number of people in the audience who came over from the Horse Show, and returned to the Garden after the play. Among those in the boxes were Lady Cunard, Robert Van Cortland, George S. McReynolds, Roger Winthrop, and Harry M. Ward.

Renee	Esther Tittell
Andre	May Lambert
Mme. Pompon	May Robson
Adele	Nellie Butler
[illegible]	Louise Douglas
Analle	May Galyer
Victorie	Anita Rothe
Camille	Mamie Forbes
Mme. Penard	Mildred Bowdrow
Mlle. De Marigny	Marie Harris
Mlle. Berot	Etta Morris
Pompon	E. M. Holland
Girard	Fritz Williams
Gibaulet	Eric Hope
Beaulois	Jay Wilson
Bouquet	Sam Reed
Jean	Frederick Hayes
François	Tony Eddinger
Gendarme	Theodore Earl

ANNA HELD IN FARCE.

"Papa's Wife" Well Received at the Manhattan Theatre Last Night.

Anna Held appeared in a farce with songs last evening at the Manhattan Theatre. This production, the programme said, is founded "upon two French vaudevilles, by MM. Hennequin and Millaud." It was called "Papa's Wife." Vaguely reminding one in the first act of the opening scene of "Mam'zelle Nitouche," the general lines of "La Femme a Papa" were then followed to such an extent as they allowed themselves to be burlesqued.

The audience was large, and the auditorium and the boxes were brilliant with gay dresses. Soon after the performance began Admiral Dewey and his bride quietly entered a box on the left of the stage on the lower tier. They were not observed until the intermission after the second act, when a faint, brief cheer was raised by some men seated in the orchestra. At the close of the evening's entertainment the couple made their exit through the stage door, thus disappointing the crowd that had gathered in the street before the theatre. What was their loss, however, was the actors' gain, and as the audience gradually departed cheer after cheer with tigers were heard to go up from behind the curtain.

The first act of "Papa's Wife" pranced merrily along by dint of the pretty women that made up the choruses, the striking gown of Miss Held, a landau and span, and an automobile in which Miss Held made her exit—not to mention a little song sung with grace and insinuation, "I Really Wish I Wasn't, but I Am," which completely captivated the audience. In the second act where the Baron, "Papa," is supposed to be giving a dinner to some ladies of the Paris stage, people in the audience of any taste must have had their sensibilities rudely shocked, if they recalled Mme. Judic's presentation of this scene. Here the Baron's supposed wife is introduced among the soubrettes of the comic opera. She is made to drink champagne. Naturally she drinks too much. The young woman is fresh from the convent, and as Mme. Judic played the rôle there was nothing shocking as she gradually became gayer and gayer under the influence of the wine.

But with Miss Held it was different. Possibly she was realistic, but she was utterly lacking in the charm, the grace, the naïveté which characterized the French actress's manner. You simply had before you a music hall singer who had taken more than was good for her; that was all. Especially was this evident when Miss Held mounted upon a table and sang in an artful way a naughty French song.

Nor was this all. Coralie, "Papa's latest," instead of being the handsome and tempestuous adventuress that is presented in the original, was given in ultra-burlesque style by Miss Eva Davenport, whose huge physique and old-time fainting fits seemed a trifle out of place in the purely suggestive rôle that even the American adaptation of the piece seemed to require. However, the audience seemed to enjoy this brief spasm of elephantine horse-play, and laughed heartily.

Anna	Anna Held
Celestin	Charles A. Bigelow
Baron Florestan	Henry Bergman
Major Bombardas	George Marion
Artistide	Henry Woodruff
Coralie	Eva Davenport
Tobias	Dan Collyer
The Governess	Agnes Findlay
Picrette	Olive Wallace
Gabrielle	Sallie Randall

"'WAY DOWN EAST" AGAIN.

Lottie Blair Parker's Rustic Drama on View at the Academy.

Lottie Blair Parker's drama of rural life in New England called "'Way Down East," which had a long run in this city two seasons ago, was put forward with enlarged and elaborated scenic pictures on the vast stage of the Academy last night, where its homely fun and pathos delighted a large audience. The pictures of out-door and indoor life on a Yankee farm are as truthful and entertaining as those exhibited in the recent revival of "The Old Homestead," and the performance is altogether praiseworthy. The incidental music seemed to particularly please last night's audience.

Phoebe Davies acts her original part of Anna Moore with sympathy and all needful power. Odell Williams, as the Squire, and Sara Stevens as his comfortable helpmeet, Felix Haney as the "boy," and many others in the cast renew their former triumphs.

Anna Moore	Phoebe Davies
Squire Amasa Bartlett	Odell Williams
Louisa Bartlett	Sara Stevens
David Bartlett	Howard Kyle
Kate Brewster	Mabel Strickland
Prof. Sterling	George Backus
Lennox Sanderson	Will Ellwanger
Martha Perkins	Ella Hugh Wood
Rube Whipple	Frank Bell
Seth Holcomb	J. H. Bunney
Dr. Wiggins	J. H. Davies
Zeke	Edwin W. Hoff
Sam	Glover Ware
Cynthia	Caro Gorden Leigh
Amelia	Jane Forrest
Dorcas	Bertha Tuckman
Priscilla	Cora E. Calkins
Hank	Benjamin Ackerman
Eben	R. A. Hilliard
Betsy	Louise Lehman

WEBER'S "DER FREISCHUTZ."

The Castle Square Company Performs a German Oper.

At the American Theatre last night the Castle Square Opera Company brought forward Weber's lovely opera, "Der Freischütz." This opera had not been heard here previously since it was sung at the Academy of Music on March 20, 1896, by Mr. Walter Damrosch's company, under his own direction. The work is not at all familiar to the New York public, as it is unsuited to the huge auditoriums of our local opera houses and is not in the repertoire of any but a German company. It was a commendable enterprise on the part of the managers of the Castle Square organization to poduce it, and perhaps for this reason some of the imperfections of the performance may be passed over with leniency.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of a satisfactory performance is the paucity of singers who are competent to sing the music and at the same time to speak the dialogue. The Castle Square company wisely omitted the recitatives written by Hector Berlioz for the Paris production and adhered to the original torm of the work. In the auditorium of the American Theatre the opera was heard to advantage, and if some of the players were unhappy in their delivery of the lines, others were not altogether bad in their treatment of the music. A more satisfactory performance would have been given if the conductor had been more familiar with the nuances of the score, but all such things are past hoping for at the American.

The production served to introduce to the patrons of the house a new prima donna in Maud Lillian Berri, who appeared as Agatha, for some reason called Agnes in the libretto used last night. Miss Berri was heard here last season in "The Little Corporal" with Francis Wilson, but in a part which gave her no opportunity to show her powers. She sang last night with a style and an authority much too strange to the stage of the theatre in which the Castle Square people are heard. Her voice is fresh, strong, and fairly well schooled, and she sang the grand air known to lovers of German opera as "Leise, leise," with no little breadth and vigor. She spoke her lines neatly, and in them as well as in her singing permitted her hearers to make acquaintance with the text. She was heartily applauded and deserved her honors, which she bore with becoming modesty.

As Rodolph Barron Berthald sang acceptably, but his struggles with the dialogue were dispiriting. W. H. Clark was a sufficiently forbidding Caspar and sang his music in a boisterous manner. Marie Mattfeld as Annie sang in a rude, crude style which seemed to please many of her hearers. The mounting of the opera was in the customary fashion of the theatre, which is by no means bad. The chorus sang with all its might and main, as it generally does, and without any attention to the shading which is so necessary in the music of this work. The orchestra and the conducting were not of the sort to command praise. Next week "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be given.

Murray Hill Theatre.

At the Murray Hill Theatre last evening a performance of C. Hadden Chambers and B. C. Stephenson's play, "The Fatal Card," was given by the Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company.

The presentation, both in acting and staging of the piece was very creditable, and apparently was thoroughly appreciated by the large audience which was present. Of the cast, Miss Hannah May Ingham, who played the part of Margaret Marrable, and Ralph Stuart, as Gerald Austen, were particularly well suited to their roles.

Others who played the parts very satisfactorily were William Redmund, Walter Allen, Miss Grace Huntington, Thomas Coleman, and Miss Georgia Welles. Next week's attraction will be Martha Morton's play, "A Fool of Fortune," in which William H. Crane was seen to advantage some years ago.

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Why Smith Left Home," which enjoyed a successful run at the Madison Square Theatre, returned to this city last night to fill a week's engagement in Harlem.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—An enthusiastic audience last evening witnessed the performance of the "Bowery Burlesquers," who presented a unique vaudeville performance, which comprised the following artists: Morton and Richmond, Miss Marie Richmond, the Review Comedy Four, Lewis and Elliot, Farrell and Taylor, and many others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The second week of the extravaganza, "Round New York in Eighty Minutes," was ushered in last evening with a greatly improved play, numerous alterations having been made during the past week. The vaudeville part of the bill introduced the Phoita-Pinauds troupe, who were kindly received.

EDEN MUSEE.—A new series of moving pictures was the special attraction at the Musee last evening. The series consisted of mysterious pictures and up-to-date subjects. The wax works are being increased continually.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Many new features were numbered in the programme offered by Mr. Keith yesterday, the principal being Mrs. Mark Murphy in her sketch called "The Seventh Son"; Flo Irwin, assisted by Walter Hawley, in a skit entitled "The Gay Miss Cann"; John Kernell, Irish comedian and story teller; Bedini and Arthur, Foy and Clarke, and the Windom Quintet.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Little Elk, the champion globe trotter, sharpshooter, and rough rider, was the feature of yesterday's bill. He had an interesting narrative of his travels and adventures to relate. Prince Tinymite, the midget, is another of the interesting stars. He has for company a strong man and woman, two mind readers, a "Punch and Judy" show, and a double variety and minstrel company in the theatre.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Bon Ton Burlesquers gave a very pleasing entertainment which commenced with the musical review entitled "The Bon Ton Reception," followed by McPhee and Hill, Gruet, Beers and Gruet, Byron and Langdon, Maud Amber, Smith and Champion, Gallagher and Barrett, vaudeville artists. The bill terminated with a farcical comedy called "A Run for Your Money."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Rose and Esmonde's dramatization of Anthony Hope's novel "Phroso" was presented for the first time to the west side theatregoing public of this city. Miss Odette Tyler, who played the rôle of the Lady Euphrosyne, which was assumed in the original production by Miss Jessie Millward, was delightful. Her company assisting in the principal rôles were Mr. MacLean as Lord Wheatley, J. H. Benrimo as Mourakl, and Miss Alice Chandler.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—Miss Cissie Loftus made her vaudeville appearance again yesterday after an absence of over a year, by rendering her mimic specialty at both Mr. Proctor's up-town and down-town houses. In addition to presenting new imitations of Camille Darville, Francis Wilson and Marie Dressler, Miss Loftus's associates in the bill at the down-town theatre were Lillian Western, Hugh Stanton, and Florence Modena in the farce "For Reform," the three Sa Vans, a view of Chauncey Depew and Marshall P. Wilder exchanging funny stories; the Aerial Austins, the Melrose brothers, and Bob Vernon. Others in the bill at the Palace with Miss Loftus were Gerald Griffin and company in a skit entitled "Silence Is Golden"; Canary, the juggler; Seven Reed Birds, Will F. Denny, moving pictures, Caroline Hull, the Rachetta brothers, and a number of others.

MISS GLASER TAKES A REST.

Marie Celeste Has Her Place in Francis Wilson's Company.

Dissatisfaction was expressed by many at the manner in which Miss Lulu Glaser, who created the part of Roxane in Francis Wilson's opera "Cyrano de Bergerac," sang the part during the engagement in the city at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

At the time Mr. Wilson repeatedly said that Miss Glaser was not in good health. Notwithstanding this condition Miss Glaser continued on the tour until the company reached Brooklyn last week, when she found that it was an absolute impossibility to continue further, and asked that another singer be provided so that she may be enabled to take a two months' rest, when she hopes to resume her part in the cast.

About to begin a very extensive tour through New York State, Mr. Wilson and his manager, Ariel Barney, opened negotiations with many available singers, which resulted in their engaging Miss Marie Celeste, who will sing the rôle until Miss Glaser is well enough to rejoin the company.

Miss Celeste after Miss Glaser's return will be retained in the company and will sing some one of the other rôles. The opera was presented in Rochester last night.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's Illness.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Leslie Carter's illness has developed into a case of quinsy. It started with an aggravated attack of tonsilitis. Painful ulcers have formed in her throat and her physician wanted to perform an operation to relieve her, but she preferred to let the ailment take its course. Dr. Wissinger gives assurance that there is nothing alarming in her condition.

Sir Henry Irving's New Play.

It turns out that Sir Henry Irving's new play "Charles IX.," which he will produce at the London Lyceum Theatre next Spring, is an adaptation of "Die Bluthochzeit," which was in the repertory of the Meininger and was produced in this country by Ernst Possart. That German actor's portrayal of the weak and crafty French King was considered a particularly fine example of his powers of dramatic composition and expression. The rôle ought to fit Irving well and to fill a conspicuous place, hereafter, in his repertory.

FELL FORTY FEET IN A BUGGY.

Man, Woman, and Horse Plunged Off Riverside Drive to the Tracks Below.

A horse and buggy, driven by William E. Reilly of 218 West Fifteenth Street, accompanied by his wife, went over the wall and down the forty-foot embankment to the New York Central tracks at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Tenth Street Sunday night. All escaped uninjured.

Policeman Finnegan of the Harlem Police Station was standing at Broadway and One Hundred and Tenth Street when he saw the horse dashing west toward Riverside Drive. He thought of the embankment and called to Reilly to stop, but the warning was unheeded. The horse dashed on out of One Hundred and Tenth Street and cut across the drive and over the embankment.

Not even a backstrap was broken, and the policeman led the horse to an outlet and got him back to the drive. Reilly and his wife followed the buggy to the station house and were locked up for the night, charged with disorderly conduct. Finnegan yesterday morning related the remarkable escape to Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court. Reilly and his wife, both young, good-looking, and stylishly dressed, did not know how it all happened. They were fined $3, which the man paid.

MOSQUITO PRINCE ABDICATES.

Heir to Shadowy Throne of Central America to Marry and Renounce His Claims.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 6.—An interesting politico-social event is about to take place in Jamaica. It is what, in European Court circles, would be called the morganatic marriage of ex-Prince Clarence II. of Mosquito. This semi-royal protége of Great Britain, who during the last four or five years has been an exceedingly well paid, if not highly distinguished, guest of the imperial Government in this island, under obligations involving the United States, is about to take unto himself a wife of the maidens of Jamaica. The nuptials will be celebrated about Christmastide.

To the United States, possibly no less than to Great Britain, not to mention Nicaragua as well, the significance of the incident will lie in the fact that, by contracting this alien alliance, which is thoroughly morganatic, the former Mosquito King, according to the laws of his country, not only disinherits his heir, but politically and technically, if not, under present conditions, virtually abdicates his shadowy throne.

Prince Clarence was educated in Jamaica. To all intents and purposes he is an ordinary young Jamaican, in sentiment, according to his own statement, he is an equally commonplace British subject, with apparently something which is the reverse of pride in heredity, and with absolutely no ambition beyond keeping within the limits of his obligations to the imperial Government. He has frequently expressed his indifference to the future of the Mosquito country and its people. From a personal point of view, therefore, he is making no sacrifice in this violation of the ancient laws of his nation.

From the international point of view, however, his act will be not altogether void of importance. With the hereditary right and title of the present and only direct surviving representative of the ancient Mosquito royal family thus completely annulled, any lingering cloud in the political atmosphere is cleared away. From time to time there have been rumors that some "movement" was in project for the re-establishment of Mosquito independence on commercial and industrial bases, under private foreign enterprise. It was whispered that something of the sort was the ulterior motive of the recent revolution along the east coast. Prince Clarence denied any connection with or even knowledge of that movement, and his coming marriage to an alien will demonstrate his good faith. At the same time the removal of such a factor as his personality will make for the continuance of peace.

A DARING RUTGERS FRESHMAN.

He Climbs a Lofty Flagpole to Undo His Classmates' Work.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 13.—The banner of the freshmen class of Rutgers, which was displayed from the flagpole on Monument Square, was removed this afternoon. It was raised by the class on the eve of Foundation Day, and to prevent its being pulled down by the sophomores the halyards were run up to the top. Kearney-Janeway Post, Grand Army of the Republic, demanded that the banner come down, and the freshmen promised that it should.

This afternoon Stephen Malven, a freshman, whose home is at Port Jervis, climbed the pole almost to the tip of the topmast. Then, with a hook fastened to the end of a long fishpole, he managed to loosen the banner and haul it down, and with it the halyards. The slender topmast bent and swayed under his weight, but Malven worked as coolly as though he were on the ground. New halyards were spliced to the end of the old ones and hauled through the block.

When the work was completed the freshmen paraded through the streets and to the campus, with Malven the hero of the occasion. The banner was prominently displayed. The sophomores tried a rush but failed to get the banner.

DIES WHILE IN CUSTODY.

Cincinnati Pastor Expires of Convulsions in a Patrol Wagon.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—About seven years ago the Rev. Adolph Foith came to Cincinnati from Siebenbuergen, Austria. He first took charge of a Lutheran church here as its pastor. He was soon made Superintendent of the "Altenheim," or Home for Aged Germans. Here he showed executive ability that brought about the transfer of himself and wife to the superintendency of the German Orphans' Home. Here they bore the titles "Father and Mother of the Orphans."

A few weeks ago Mrs. Foith died suddenly under mysterious circumstances. The Rev. Adolph Foith said she was in the habit of taking morphine, and had taken an overdose. This hushed further inquiry.

The Trustees of the asylum, after thorough investigation, found that Foith had been guilty of gross improprieties at the home. He was arrested, and while in the patrol wagon on the way to prison, fell in a violent convulsion. Then in rapid succession convulsion followed convulsion until he died.

One theory is that he took some quick poison, another is that remorse and nervous excitement caused his death.

Firemen Powerless to Save a Barn.

The firemen who responded to an alarm sent in last evening from the box at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Southern Boulevard found that the fire was in a barn owned by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company, at Oak Point. They could not drive their wagons and fire engines to within one mile of the fire, owing to numerous swamps, but carried a quantity of chemicals to the spot. After playing the chemicals on the blaze they were compelled to sit down and watch the fire burn The barn was totally destroyed. The loss is placed at $500.

CLASH OVER THE SCHOOLS

Plan of City Officials to Supply Salary Deficits.

MR. COLER BLAMES CHARTER

Controller Calls Borough Boards Unwieldy—Dr. Maxwell Says Teachers Should Stay at Their Posts.

The more the situation of affairs in the public school system of Greater New York is studied by officials the worse appears to them the muddle in which they find them involved. There does not appear to be any city official who can tell what will be the outcome of the trouble. The Mayor, Corporation Counsel, City Superintendent of Schools, and Auditor of the Board of Education hold to one point of view while the officials of the different borough boards hold to views entirely opposite. What will be the result of this clash of opinion no one seemed able yesterday to say.

First, there is the squabble over the payrolls of the current year of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. In May last the School Board for these two boroughs, believing that it was fully justified by the wording of the Ahearn law in taking such action, made out a new salary schedule to take effect in June. This schedule fixed the salaries of certain teachers, whose pay was not affected by the minimum requirements of the Ahearn law, and so graded the increase as to equalize all the salaries. This schedule went into effect on June 1 and all the teachers in Manhattan and the Bronx were paid under it for June, July, August, and September. Then the Controller's Office raised the question as to the legality of the schedule, alleging that the School Board had no right to use any surplus on its hands for increasing salaries until it had complied with the requirements of the Ahearn law. Thereupon, the Acting Secretary of the School Board, with the approval of President J. J. Little, sent a circular to each school Principal in the two boroughs, stating that the legality of the schedule had been questioned, and requesting that payrolls for October be made out under the rate which prevailed previous to the adoption in May of the schedule. It is understood that the Principals have done so.

TEACHERS HERE MAY SUE.

There does not appear, therefore, any reason to fear that the October pay rolls for the public schools of Manhattan and the Bronx will be held up. President Little, who was reported to have made such a statement, denied it yesterday. The increases under the May schedule will not be paid, however, and the teachers may have to sue in order to get them, as the Brooklyn teachers did to get the back pay voted them by their School Board.

When the salary schedule went into effect in June last the School Board had saved out of its allowance about $300,000. If the Ahearn bill had not gone into effect this sum would have been turned over to the city; but, as the bill had become law, the board felt that it was justified in expending this balance in equalizing the salaries of the teachers not affected by the bill. It also requested the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue revenue bonds for $422,000 to meet the requirements of the Ahearn law. This was done by that body on Oct. 5, and the School Board now has that amount to draw on.

With this issue of revenue bonds, there is an ample amount to pay all the teachers' salaries for October, November, and December, including the mandatory salaries of the Ahearn law and the increases under the School Board's May schedule. If the board's increases are not allowed, the amount on hand will, of course, be all the greater. There is still to be paid under the Ahearn law about $75,000 to teachers from April 25, the date on which the law went into effect, to May 1. That amount will have to come out of the four-hundred-and-twenty-two-thousand-dollar issue of revenue bonds. Even if the board were not allowed the $422,000 of revenue bonds, it would have enough money to pay all the salaries for October and November and a third of December. The School Board's custom is to make its payments on the 15th of each month. The October pay rolls should be paid on Nov. 15. It is believed that they will be paid on or about that date. As to the May schedule, the board, which meets to-morrow afternoon, may insist that it was right in making the increases, in which event the teachers would probably bring suit against the city. The board, on the other hand, may admit that it was wrong in making the schedule. This would lead to a reduction of all the salaries increased by the May schedule. The board, it is said, however, believes it was right in acting as it did, as its policy was sanctioned by ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen and other lawyers who are among its Commissioners.

BOROUGH BOARD DEFICITS.

Auditor Cook of the Board of Education said yesterday that, although the Queens Borough School Board now had an unexpended balance of $50,000 on its hands, there would, nevertheless, be a shortage of $131,233.86 in its school account for 1899. This is some $30,000 less than is figured out by certain of the school officials of Queens.

Richmond Borough has $20,000 on hand, but it will have a shortage for the whole year of $43,360.11. The October pay rolls of these two boroughs have been returned to their respective School Boards by Auditor Cook of the Central Board because neither borough has sufficient funds to pay the teachers' salaries for the remainder of the current year. It has been suggested to these School Boards that they spread the balance on hand to the last three months of this year. By this arrangement the teachers in the two boroughs would receive only about one month's pay for three months' work. It remains to be seen if they will agree to such an arrangement.

A special meeting of the Queens Borough Board will be held this afternoon at Flushing. A special meeting of the Richmond Borough Board will be held this evening at Stapleton. Just previous to the Borough Board meeting a meeting of the School Teachers' Association of Richmond Borough will be held in Stapleton. At all these meetings the salary question will be discussed. There is a strong feeling among the Richmond Borough Commissioners in favor of closing the schools.

Brooklyn, which has troubles of its own, has not yet sent its pay rolls to Auditor Cook. He was wondering yesterday at the failure of the School Board to do so. The Brooklyn teachers have not yet been paid the difference between the old rate of salaries, which they accepted conditionally for September, and the increase of salaries made mandatory by the Ahearn law. The criticism was made yesterday by a disgruntled Brooklyn school teacher that, although the Ahearn law's provisions were mandatory, the teaching staff of that borough, through no fault of its own, had failed as yet to derive any benefit from them.

City Superintendent Maxwell yesterday deplored the threat to close the public schools of Queens and Richmond Boroughs.

ON THE TEACHERS' DUTY.

"Any teacher," he said, "who would leave his or her appointed duty because of temporary embarrassment with regard to the payment of salaries would be guilty, in my judgment, of a breach of professional ethics. A public school teacher's duty calls upon him to serve his pupils and the State to the best of his ability, under conditions which may be exceedingly embarrassing. I do not say that circumstances might not arise under which a public school teacher would be justified in resigning or even temporarily ceasing to work. It is inconceivable, however, that these circumstances should ever arise in the City of New York. Of two things I feel quite certain: First, the public school teachers in all parts of the City of New York have too high a sense of duty and professional pride to permit the closing of the people's schools as long as the schools may be kept open. Second, the City of New York, the foremost city of America, will never permit teachers in the public schools to lose any money that is rightfully their due or to labor without legitimate remuneration."

Dr. Maxwell was asked what remedy he would suggest for such a state of affairs, and replied that there were two remedies, both of which he had advanced before. One of these was that school moneys should be raised by special taxation and that each year the sum so obtained should be turned over to the school authorities for the administration of school affairs. His other remedy was that there should be a uniform salary schedule for all the boroughs.

Dr. Maxwell had a conference with Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday in regard to the salary question. He declined to say what took place at the conference. Mr. Whalen was hardly more communicative. All that he would say was: "The public school teachers may rest assured that they will get every cent to which they are legally entitled."

It was said on good authority yesterday afternoon, however, that the Corporation Counsel and other city officials had decided upon a plan that would straighten out all the tangles before the expiration of the present week. This plan, it was said, would be to use the unexpended balances of some other departments to meet the financial deficiency of the Board of Education for 1899.

Controller Coler had a conference with Mayor Van Wyck yesterday afternoon in regard to the condition of school affairs in the various boroughs. At the close of the conference Mr. Coler said:

UPHOLDS RICHMOND BOARD.

"I think that the School Board of Richmond is in the right, but I cannot as yet see a way out of the difficulty. The School Board lost $50,000 of the amount allowed it by the Board of Estimate for running its department during 1899. That was not right. In Queens Borough the conditions are entirely different. Its School Board not only spent what the Board of Estimate allowed it, but in the reapportionment Queens got a big slice from the other boroughs. It spent it all in the first ten months of the year, and then, just before election, tried to force the Board of Estimate to make good the deficiency, but did not succeed. Now, what is to be done I cannot tell. We cannot issue bonds and there is no provision in the law by which the Board of Estimate can make good the deficiency. I do not think the schools of Richmond will be closed, however. Some means must be found to help out that borough. Its School Board is not responsible for the present condition of affairs, which is due to the Central Board of Education."

In speaking of the Brooklyn school muddle Mr. Coler said that while the withholding of the increase of salaries was proper under the circumstances, he believed that there was too much red tape connected with the payment of teachers' salaries, and favored the improvement of the system so that the teachers would get all to which they are entitled.

"The whole trouble," added the Controller, "arises out of the fact that the charter provisions for the government of the public schools are cumbersome. There is too much red tape. A salary list for Brooklyn must be audited by the Borough Board, then by the Board of Education, and finally by the auditors in my office. The School Boards are unwieldy. There are so many interests involved, say in a project to raise salaries, that, instead of doing what a business man would do, the Commissioners compromise by favoring everybody.

"When a man overdraws his bank account no one sympathizes with him if he turns around and abuses the bank. That is exactly what the school authorities are doing. The Board of Estimate gave them plenty of money. They were allowed several hundred thousand dollars for increased salaries in the budget for 1899. That was given in anticipation of the Ahearn act. Instead of applying it for that purpose it was used up in other increases and then the Board of Estimate was asked to make good the deficiency."

DENIES CENTRAL BOARD'S CLAIM.

Prof. John J. Driscoll, President of the School Teachers' Association of Richmond Borough, said yesterday that the Central Board based its claim for reducing the Richmond appropriation by $50,000 on the ground that the local School Board had increased the salaries of all its teachers. This, he said, was untrue, as no increases were made. In order to keep the amount within the original appropriation, all the teachers' salaries for 1899 were cut down. There are claims now pending under the Ahearn law, he said, which have not been paid, although there is sufficient money in the Controller's hands to pay all claims in full to January, 1900. He also said that there is enough money on hand to pay the teachers' salaries for October, which are still in arrears, and that no good reason has been assigned for their non-payment.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received a brief letter from President Little of the Board of Education agreeing with the Mayor's views as to the necessity of keeping within the appropriation, and promising to lay the matter before the Central and School Boards at the first opportunity.

Public School No. 18, at West New Brighton, S. I., was closed yesterday by order of the Board of Health, owing to its unsanitary condition. The school has 871 pupils. There is a dispute as to signing a contract between the Staten Island Water Supply Company and the city authorities. There is water enough for drinking purposes, but not for flushing.

Superintendent Stevens of Queens Borough said yesterday that he did not believe the teachers would quit work. He would be governed by the board as to closing the schools. Principal Peter E. Demarest of the Long Island City High School said he was in favor of the teachers remaining at work. He said that the teachers had a plan under consideration, but would not tell what it was.

SAYS STATE HAS POWER.

If Schools Are Closed, Superintendent May Reopen Them or Withhold the State Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Should any of the public schools of Greater New York be closed by reason of a lack of local funds to maintain them, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has the power to reopen such schools and appoint a corps of teachers; or the State Superintendent can withhold from New York City the portion of the State tax which is given it for the free school fund. This amounts to $1,191,223.

Edward L. Stevens, the Queens Borough Superintendent, asked the State Superintendent as to his duty in enforcing the compulsory education law in the event of the schools being closed. To this Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction Ainsworth has sent a letter, in which he says that no one can be punished for not placing his children under instruction unless the school is in session. The present difficulty in New York City, he says, is an apt illustration of the principle for which the State Department always contended. While the department has never sought to interfere in the schools affairs of any city except when there was an evil to be corrected, nevertheless there ought to be no question about the power of the State Superintendent to correct an evil when it does exist.

The charter of New York City was framed largely as an effort to exempt the city from interference by State authorities, Mr. Ainsworth says, and now the schools are in such a condition that some authority must be appealed to in order to comply with the Constitution, viz., that "the State shall maintain a free system of common schools wherein all the children are educated." Municipal government has never been such a success that it has been safe to leave it to determine for itself whether or not it would have a school.

The principle of the free school fund, Mr. Ainsworth says, is to raise it by taxation and distribute it to the localities, implying that the locality shall provide school facilities in accordance with that system, and the City of New York, even under its charter, has not the right to close its schools and still participate in the distribution of the free school fund.

The Deputy Superintendent cites a number of cases in support of his contention. The Superintendent, he declares, has abundant authority under the consolidated school law to withhold from New York City the public school funds to which it would otherwise be entitled if it fails to comply with the provisions of the statute and Constitution regarding the common school system.

In conclusion Mr. Ainworth says:

"The whole policy of the statutes of the State is that the State fund is raised for the purpose of maintaining a State system of schools, and that in addition to that direct State aid certain burdens have been imposed by the law on localities by the way of supplementing State assistance. It is the duty of local authorities to comply with the statute in this respect. If they fail to do so, I am clearly of the opinion that the power is invested in the State Department of Public Instruction either to compel by order a compliance with the law or to withhold from the locality the public funds to which it would otherwise be entitled."

TEACHERS PRAISE MR. AHEARN.

Plan to Give a Testimonial to the Senator Under Way.

A circular has been issued by a committee of public school Principals and teachers suggesting a testimonial to Senator John F. Ahearn for his bill, now a law, increasing the salaries of the teaching staff of this city. The circular says in part:

"It is enough for us to know that during the ten years he has served in the Senate of this State he has made the welfare of our public schools his personal care, guarding and promoting their every interest and defending them against all attacks, sometimes almost alone and in the face of fierce opposition. The best that was in his life to give he gave to them and to us, his latest success with the teachers' salary bill adding a glorious lustre to his long and honorable record of labor for the schools he loves so well."

MR. TAFT RESIGNS OFFICE.

Business Pressure Reason for Leaving Board of Education.

Henry W. Taft, one of the few remaining members of the Board of Education appointed by Mayor Strong, sent a letter to Mayor Van Wyck on Friday last resigning his office. A copy of the letter was forwarded by the Mayor to President Little of the Board of Education. The letter will be read at to-morrow's meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx and will be printed in the journal.

Commissioner Taft assigns pressure of other business as his reason for resigning. He recently became a member of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, and his time is so taken up that he cannot attend to the duties of School Commissioner. It has been known for some weeks that he intended to resign. His term of office as Commissioner would not have expired until Dec. 31, 1901. His retirement leaves only John E. Eustis, James P. Lee, Charles C. Burlingham, and Henry A. Rogers as representatives of the so-called reform minority in the board. Mr. Taft during the Strong administration was Chairman of the Committee on High Schools. He was regarded as an earnest advocate of methods tending to establish and improve the high school system of this city. In the present board he still continued a member of the same committee, but ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen succeeded him as its Chairman. Mr. Taft always took a prominent part in the discussions of the board.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER WORK.

Opening of the Special Exhibition of the Vacation Schools.

The special exhibition of work done in the ten vacation schools conducted last Summer in the lower east side was opened to the public yesterday, at old Public School No. 1, 30 Vandewater Street. During all this week the doors will be open daily from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. All day yesterday the place was filled with visitors interested in educational work, and in the evening formal opening exercises were held.

President Little of the School Board opened the exercises with a short review of the work accomplished by the vacation schools. "During the past Summer," he said, "these children have been instructed in over twenty branches of practical knowledge. None of them is more important than the art of cooking, and we must see that schools in which children can learn that art are multiplied."

Associate Superintendent Seth T. Stewart described the methods of managing the vacation schools. "We have emphasized the 'play side' of education this year," he said. "The lower east side is selected as the best field because it has the densest population.

"What we have in these schools is a kindergarten department for the babies, a primary and grammar constructive department for children from six to ten years old and twenty industrial courses for boys and girls of twelve years or more. Besides these, there are two sketching classes, conducted in Central Park—one for boys and one for girls."

Brooklyn vacation school work was discussed by President Charles E. Robertson of the School Board of that borough, and Dr. W. L. Hervey, Secretary of the Board of Education, talked about the importance of teaching children art and domestic science.

"About 100,000 pupils attended our schools this Summer," said President Little, in closing the meeting. "We had only $15,000, but we will get more when the people learn what results are being accomplished."

School of St. Christopher Order.

The non-sectarian Order of St. Christopher, the object of which is to train young men and women for "institutional" work, yesterday announced that it will open a school for boys at College Point next Saturday. It will be located on the Poppenhausen homestead. The buildings on the estate will accommodate 110 boys when rearranged. The school will open with twelve inmates.

**Invalid Woman

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 14, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE TREASURY AND THE MONEY MARKET

There are two facts that are only lightly touched on by those who are crying out for the Treasury to come to the "relief of the money market." One is the actual condition of the Treasury; the other is the real source and nature of the demand for "relief."

It is true that the Treasury has what is officially called a "net available balance" of some $290,000,000. But while this is the amount of the assets of the Treasury over and above its current liabilities, it is not an "available" balance in the sense that it is at the discretion of the Government to dispose of in any way that may seem most advisable. In the first place the gold reserve for redemption purposes, which it is the practice and the implied duty of the Secretary to keep intact, is fixed at $100,000,000, and it would be a very grave emergency indeed that would justify any encroachment on it. In the next place, there is already on deposit with the National banks, secured by United States bonds, some $83,000,000. This leaves only some $100,000,000, from which must be deducted the cash balance necessary for meeting the demands of the day and for providing for any falling off in the revenue or increase in the expenditure and for known or contingent liabilities accruing in the near future. This amount varies with circumstances and the policy of the Secretary. The present amount of disbursing officers' balances is somewhat over $60,000,000. If this is the safe amount, it is plain that there is not so very large a margin for use in relieving the money market. It must be remembered also that the only way in which money can be got out of the Treasury for any such purpose is the purchase of bonds at a premium, and such a purchase must tend to advance the premium. It would also tend to increase the difficulty of securing bonds to be deposited against United States deposits in the banks. It is therefore an operation to be entered on with great caution and only for very good reasons.

What reasons exist for such a policy at present, and how good they are are questions on which there is a wide difference of opinion, but the preponderance of careful and conservative opinion is not in favor of the operation at this time. It is not clear that there is a serious scarcity of loanable funds or of credit for what may be called business as distinguished from speculative purposes. Certainly the rates do not indicate a severe pressure in this direction. There is difficulty, and a good deal of it, in carrying or in disposing of securities of a more or less speculative nature, especially those recently created in the course of some of the schemes of consolidation in which the chief object seems to have been the promotion of trade in other than industrial commodities. It is not easy to see how the public interests are to be subserved by interference with the natural course of events in order to rescue adventurers in this line from trouble. On the contrary, it would appear for the best that they should be allowed to get into all the trouble necessary to check them before their operations involve soberer people.

On the other hand, whatever stringency exists in legitimate trade is likely to adjust itself in natural ways, by the return of the currency from the interior, or possibly, if it goes far enough, by the importation of gold or by temporary restriction of trade. Of the latter there is no tangible evidence at present. Undoubtedly the actual system of Federal finance and currency, the dead accumulation of money in the Treasury, and the utter rigidity of the National currency with the lack of provision for truly elastic bank currency, are serious evils which must be corrected in time, but the resort to expedients like the purchase of bonds except in very grave emergencies will only tend to defer the reform.

CITY DEMOCRATS AND COUNTRY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. CROKER'S entry into the domain of "up-the-State" politics can hardly afford him any special satisfaction. His influence over and his prestige with the Democracy of Greater New York are apparently as great as ever, but Tuesday's elections are ample evidence of the resentment that has been aroused by his assumption of State dictatorship.

Truth is that the methods by which Mr. CROKER has risen to political power in the metropolis are the exact reverse of those required to establish supremacy over the minds of the rural Democracy. They want to know the reason why. They are only dominated by a superior intellectuality such as their great leaders have uniformly possessed, and they can never be handled as an unreflecting mass. The rural Democracy of New York State always responds faithfully and enthusiastically to the ideals of true leadership, but never to the crack of a driver's whip. This, we think, is the true reason why the rural representation in the Assembly contains hardly a Democrat.—The Rochester Herald.

Mr. CROKER does not look at the up-the-State losses in that light. He blames DAVID B. HILL. The idea that Mr. HILL does not like him has somehow found lodgment in his mind, and he thinks the ex-Senator told the Democrats in the rural counties to let things go PLATT'S way, and they obeyed him.

Mr. CROKER has forgotten that a little over a year ago he said: "I look to Senator EDWARD MURPHY as the Democratic leader. He is the real leader of the party to-day in the State of New York."

If MURPHY is the real leader, of course the rural Democrats would pay no attention to Mr. HILL, who must be out of it altogether. He could never have thrown a single Assembly district to PLATT. He might shake his fist at CROKER or grind his teeth or make faces or swear, but he could deliver no districts to the enemy. Only the party leader can do that.

It must have been Leader MURPHY, therefore, who caused the defeat of Judge VAN WYCK a year ago. Up-the-State Democrats came to this city during the Governorship campaign and reported that it was impossible to arouse the party in the central and western counties. The Democracy felt that it was quite enough for CROKER to possess the city. They did not care to help him get the State. And after his high-handed course toward Judge DALY began to attract public attention it was openly admitted that the Democratic State ticket would not poll the full country vote of the party.

The leader, Mr. MURPHY, was the man to look to for an explanation of this fatal defection. But again CROKER put the blame on HILL. Does he blame the ex-Senator, also, for the terrible beating administered last week to EDWARD MURPHY in his own city of Troy? For a party leader that was a perilous overthrow. It was not merely a Republican victory, but a triumph of MURPHY'S bitterest political and personal enemies.

From any point of view, the dominance of Mr. CROKER in this city and his ambition to control the State also seems to have a pretty bad effect on the party outside the five boroughs of this city. Mr. MURPHY, the "real leader," is unable to hold the up-the-State vote in line, or even to carry his own city. Mr. HILL, who used to have very great influence with the rural Democracy, is kept in retirement by Mr. CROKER'S edict making MURPHY leader, so his power to inspire and unite the Democracy is lost.

The powerless leader is exalted, the powerful leader is thrust down. Rather curious politics, isn't it? But then, there is the Pocket that bulges all the time.

"MILITARISM."

Militarism is the great National peril that now fills the minds of Mr. BRYAN and his allies with horror and alarm. Expansion, as the Bryanites have discovered, has no terrors for Americans. They like it. The anti-imperialism outcry they refused to take seriously. To the anti-trust crusade they paid no attention. These collapsed campaign issues have gone into the rubbish heap, where they half conceal an earlier deposit made up of consent-of-the-governed literature and ATKINSON'S "Hell of War." Now the great bogey of militarism has been rigged up and sent forth to terrify.

Mr. BRYAN fears that the "rebuke administered to the Republicans at the polls" last Tuesday "may not have been sufficient to stay the course of the Republican Party toward plutocracy and toward the European idea of a Government built upon force rather than upon the consent of the governed—a Government relying for its safety upon a large standing army rather than upon a citizen soldiery." He is sure, however, that "the American people would by a large majority pronounce against the attempt to raise a standing army of 100,000" men. Accordingly, he sends up militarism as a trial balloon to test the air currents, and will industriously strive to keep the thing afloat for campaign use next year.

What life is there in "militarism" as a political issue? How long could you hold the attention of the first man, or any man, that you meet on the street if you began to talk to him about the perils of Major MCKINLEY'S attempt to raise an army of 100,000 men? What intelligent or unintelligent American is there to-day who is uneasy about the designs of the Administration to adopt "the European idea of a Government built upon force"?

Men of large experience in the management of Presidential campaigns attach no value to a political issue that will not take hold of the hearts of the people. As one of the wisest of them once expressed it, "a first-rate campaign idea ought to sweep over the country like a fire in dry prairie grass on a windy day."

The scare about the National peril of militarism will run like wildfire in seaweed at the bottom of the sea. Mr. BRYAN and his allies must take the American people for fools.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

We have all wondered at intervals how "Europe," meaning Continental Europe, came to take so entirely false a view of our war with Spain as to assume that it was undertaken for the purpose of National aggrandizement, and was, as they say in Germany, a "robber raid." But there is a German publicist, of peculiar pretensions, since he is the editor of the Berlin Politische Nachrichten, who has developed this theory in a most interesting and remarkable form. He came to do it in the course of an argument for the increase of the German Navy, and as showing how helpless Germany would be in international affairs without a powerful fleet:

> In 1898 the United States found that they needed a strong base in the Caribbean Sea in order to command the great trade route between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans when the canal is constructed there. On its own coast, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, North America possessed no suitable harbors. Spain, however, had islands in that part of the world provided with good havens. The protracted rebellion in Cuba served as the pretext for a declaration of war. America said to Spain, "If you don't soon put an end to the insurrection raging in your colonies we shall drive you out of them." The sea power of England protected America against any intervention of the European powers in favor of Spain so unjustly attacked. As the prize of victory in this struggle wantonly entered upon, America deprived Spain not only of her West Indian but also of most of her East Asiatic possessions without the Continent of Europe being able to raise a finger.

These are very remarkable utterances, and they will be read with puzzlement bordering on stupefaction by every American who reads them and who knows that they have nothing more to do with the causes of the war with Spain than a disquisition would have upon the moons of Jupiter. It was a German who evolved an inaccurate camel out of his inner consciousness, and it must have been a lineal ancestor of the German who composes the statesmanlike articles for the Politische Nachrichten. There is a large and sweeping disregard of all the relevant facts of the case which mere ignorance, unaccompanied with the theory-making habit, could never have attained. First, the reader observes, the United States had fully made up its mind that it would build and control a canal across the Isthmus. Then it had determined to ignore New Orleans and Mobile and Galveston and all the other Gulf ports which expect to thrive by the completion of the canal and to transfer their business to Havana and Matanzas and Santiago and Ponce and San Juan de Puerto Rico, and to gain possession of these ports, so much more desirable than its own. Hence we went to war with Spain. That war was really to be charged to the preliminary expenses of the Nicaragua Canal.

All this is very interesting, very wonderful. Can we wonder at the popular misconceptions of our policy which prevail in a country in which the writer of drivel of this kind passes for exceptionally well informed, and even for possessing special and official sources of information? In this case it is quite clear that he possessed nothing of the kind. Not only is it inconceivable that he was "semi-officially" coached to this exposition, but the German Government must experience some chagrin that its naval policy should be supported by so amazing a perversion of perfectly familiar or perfectly accessible facts. But when we consider that the teachers of German opinion find it feasible to indulge in such grotesque perversions under pretense of instructing readers who by hypothesis are more ignorant than themselves, we must cease to wonder at any popular German opinion of American affairs or to attach much importance to it.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

That was a pathetic letter from a postal clerk which we printed yesterday. Moreover, the writer was entirely in the right. The postal clerks are overworked and still the service is unsatisfactory. The local delivery is especially unsatisfactory in comparison not only with the great cities of Europe, but even with what has been done here in the past.

It is true that when our service was at its best the same complaints were made that are made now of overwork, and then as now they were justified. Postmaster PEARSON overworked his men, and was compelled to overwork them, just as Postmaster VAN COTT is compelled to do now. Mr. PEARSON also overworked himself, for it is not disputed that he died a martyr to his sense of public duty and a victim to the niggardliness of Congress. But the postal business has expanded so much since Mr. PEARSON'S time that it is no longer possible to handle it with the existing force, even as satisfactorily as it could be and was handled then.

This expansion is a measure of the growth, not merely or mainly of the local business of New York, but of the business of the whole country, of which New York is the chief port, and is more rapid and remarkable than would readily be believed without reference to the actual statistics. Without inflicting these upon the reader, it is proper to say that it is the business of Congress to take cognizance of them, and that they show that the New York Post Office is being starved. It is the Post Office in the country which is the most revenue producing and money making, and which, if the postal business were in the hands of a private corporation, organized to make money, would accordingly be treated with the greatest liberality. The Postmaster General doubtless does the best he can with the lump sum put in his hands by Congress. But the sum is not sufficient, and it is not appropriated with sufficient reference to the real needs of localities.

This city, indeed, is not a "locality." As the chief port of the country, its Post Office is a National institution and should be treated as such, and with special provision for its unique needs. Until this fact is recognized in legislation, there seems to be no relief in prospect from the present condition of the office, that the men in it should both be overworked and that the service should be unsatisfactory.

THE TEACHERS AND THEIR PAY.

The appeal sent out to the teachers in the public schools of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond by Superintendent MAXWELL will probably have the desired effect. It is practically a pledge, so far as the Superintendent can give a pledge, that the City of New York will ultimately pay the teachers for their services. This will answer as an excuse for the teachers to abandon any plan they may have had for influencing the action of the authorities by resigning their places, or by ceasing to work until they are paid.

But it is probable that the strongest motive with them to refrain from carrying out such a plan will be the consciousness of their helplessness. They would gain nothing by ceasing work. It would cost them just as much to live, and there is very little that any of them could do with their time, if they were not teaching, that would bring them any return. Moreover, they would, of course, lose the pay for the time that they were idle, and be so much more incapable of meeting their increased burden. Under these conditions a "strike"—for that is what it would in effect be—would be even more costly and vain than such demonstrations usually are.

Unquestionably, the teachers have been outrageously treated. There is no possible excuse for the delay in paying their salaries, either in Queens and Richmond or in Brooklyn. But in the muddle that was introduced in educational management by our beautiful charter it is not easy to say exactly where the blame lies. The origin of the trouble was in leaving so much ill-defined discretion to the various boroughs, and for this the teachers are indirectly somewhat responsible, because they have always been advocates of the possession of power by the local boards, with whom they are likely to have more influence than with the central authorities. Dr. MAXWELL, with the instinct of the able administrator, has steadily urged the extension of a uniform system over the schools of the entire city, with only such modifications as the central authorities should make in view of differing conditions. Were this simple principle applied, no such disgraceful situation as the present could arise.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Gen. FUNSTON does not seem to have been disquieted either by the denials or by the denunciations which his accusations against the friars in the Philippines have elicited, and he is now quoted by a correspondent of Harper's Weekly as saying that "if our Government would confiscate the property of the Dominicans and expel them from the islands the insurrection would fail to pieces." The General insists, however, that he has not the slightest prejudice against the Roman Catholic Church, and cordially admits the excellence of the work done in the Philippines by the Jesuits, but he sticks to all he has said about the Dominicans, and declares that even among the Catholics of the islands he found no one to speak a good word for them, "because the evil influence of these men was plain on every hand." He explains the hatred of the natives for the friars as the result of their appropriation of vast tracts of land and of the harshness with which they have treated their numerous tenants. From one of the General's statements—that "the Dominicans control all the Church property in Luzon"—it is fair to assume that he does not always use as many qualifying adjectives as the facts would warrant, but of the existence hitherto of great ecclesiastical abuses in the Philippines there is a vast amount of available evidence. Every Spanish Governor General has complained of them in terms more or less bitter, and for many years the history of the islands has consisted chiefly of a record of fierce rivalries between the civil and clerical authorities. Judging the situation in all coolness, it would hardly seem necessary for American Catholics to defend or excuse systems and practices which innumerable Spaniards have not hesitated to condemn with severity.

—What seems like excessive vehemence is used by The Eureka (Cal.) Times in denying the truth of a dispatch recently sent out from San Francisco and published in this and other papers. It told of extensive damage done by a forest fire at the base of Mount Tamalpais, and the part of it that troubled our Western contemporary most was the following sentence: "The great redwoods in the vicinity were swept away like dry grass." That there was a destructive fire, and that hundreds of acres of valuable timber were burned, the Eureka man does not question; he merely grieves over the statement that redwood trees were among the victims of the conflagration. He impatiently asserts that standing trees of the sequoia species are fire-proof; that even when sawn into lumber they can be burned only with the greatest difficulty, and that ignorance of these facts is next door to criminal. "As showing," he adds, "how manifestly absurd is the idea of a big fire in a redwood forest, it is only necessary to state that it is the invariable practice of our lumbermen, the moment the trees upon a tract of land have been felled, the branches cut off, and the logs peeled, to set a fire and burn the land over. This disposes of all the brush and refuse, and leaves the tract clear for the working of the donkey engine in getting the logs to the train or mill. The fire does not damage in the least the logs on the ground, and the moment it reaches the standing timber it dies out." Far be it from us to deny the accuracy of The Eureka Times's knowledge with respect to the habits of California lumbermen, but just because lumbermen do a thing is hardly a reason for belief in its propriety. Redwood trees would obviously burn less readily than others of smaller size and closer growth, but it is a fact observed by thousands of pilgrims from the East that fire can injure, even if it cannot wholly destroy, the giant sequoias. There may or may not have been exaggeration in the dispatch mentioned; that is a point on which we will willingly accept the authority of the Californian editor; but despite his excitement we retain the conviction that forest fires are most reprehensible, and that every one of them, big and little, in redwood groves or elsewhere, works a large amount of harm to the standing timber.

—A very delicate verbal distinction has been drawn in a—well, for convenience, call it a quarrel—which has arisen between the Bishop of Chichester and the Ladies' League that assists him in looking after the morals and immorals of his diocese. It seems that two high-born dames, Lady CHICHESTER and Lady WIMBORNE, acting in the name and by the authority of said Ladies' League, recently forwarded to the venerable prelate a resolution announcing a "determination to resist any return to doctrines and practices not in harmony with the Reformation Settlement." After due deliberation on this impressive warning, the Bishop replied that the whole question turned on "what exactly are or are not" such doctrines and practices. "I do not think," he added, "that it comes within the province of the Ladies' League to determine that question." Then it was the turn of the ladies to deliberate, and in time they evolved a reply delightfully—well, simply for convenience again, call it feminine. They repudiated the assertion of a claim to "determine" anything whatever, and then said: "With all deference to your lordship's knowledge of our language, we must remind you that the words 'determine' and 'determination' have not precisely the same shade of meaning. As we have used the latter word, we cannot allow your lordship to involve us in the former. Whatever, my lord, may be the case with regard to certain practices, we venture to think that our articles and formularies leave us in no doubt as to any doctrines, and we learn, therefore, with equal astonishment and alarm that your lordship is not certain about what exactly are or are not the doctrines which were asserted by our Church when it was reformed." According to latest advices on this momentous controversy, the Bishop has been as yet unable to find an answer for his subtle antagonists, and they are at present rejoicing in the possession of their traditional "last word." And think of the unhappy Bishop as he goes about murmuring to himself, "Determination, determine, determination, determine," for hours at a time!

—There met in Washington, Saturday evening, some friends of Admiral SCHLEY, who have raised a fund of $6,000 with which to purchase from the Government the silver coins captured with the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. Their intention was to have this coin turned into a dinner service and loving cup for the conqueror o. CERVERA The object of the meeting was to pass upon the various designs that had been submitted, and by special invitation Admiral SCHLEY and his wife were present to assist in this task. Before any action was taken, however, the Admiral presented and had read by the Chairman a letter stating that, as the Colon could not have been captured without the heroic and skillful aid given by Capt. CLARK and the Oregon, he felt it would be only just to his gallant brother officer to use part of the Colon's captured coin for a silver service to be given to Capt. CLARK. Mrs. SCHLEY then expressed her approbation of this division of the spoils of war, and of course the contributors gracefully and unanimously agreed to make two dinner services and two loving cups instead of one. If it were not for the fear of offending certain eminent naval magnates, afloat and ashore, one would be tempted to say that the little episode was a very pleasant revelation of character, and that the Admiral's generous consideration of his brother officer was exactly what might have been expected of him. We will refrain, however. It would necessitate the translating of more documents into and out of German, and that is lots of trouble.

—What is the excuse for forbidding the practice of photography in our new Zoological Park? It is true that the snap-shotters, both amateur and professional, are not always as considerate as they might be of the feelings and rights of their fellow-men, and that some of them are legitimate objects for official severity, but many others behave themselves with a fair degree of propriety, and it is hard to see what harm even the worst of the tribe could do by taking pictures in this particular park. Surely while they were aiming their cameras at buffalo and bear, at eagles and snakes, they wouldn't be bothering love-lorn Admirals or gleaning surreptitious portraits at theatre entrances and on "the Avenue." Really the rule is a mistake, and it ought to be rescinded.

As to Letters from Readers.

Nearly every day THE TIMES is in receipt of communications which do not contain the proper names and addresses of the writers. All, or nearly all, are consigned to the waste basket unread, in accordance with the rule of newspaper offices. None is printed. A number, also, write at too great length, and consequently have their letters returned to them. THE TIMES is pleased to hear from its readers, and is only too willing to print their communications, provided they are couched in temperate, and not too much, language. Whether our readers agree with our opinions or not is immaterial, as far as giving publicity to their views is concerned.

THE ANTI-BRYAN DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest and admiration the timely, just, and sensible editorials in THE NEW YORK TIMES, showing that the results of the recent State elections discredit William J. Bryan as a leader, and advising him to abandon his claims upon the next Democratic Presidential nomination. I am inclined to believe that Col. Bryan will not follow this well-meant advice, and moreover, that, in spite of the apparent rebuke of the late National Democratic standard bearer and the erratic and menacing notions he represents, he will again be named to lead the Democratic hosts to defeat. I observe, however, that Mr. Richard Croker, the unquestioned leader of the Democrats of New York City, and the gentleman who made former Senator Murphy "State leader," is encouraging the Bryan movement, and giving it the support of the organization of which he is the chief. THE NEW YORK TIMES said yesterday, referring to Mr. Croker: "He said yesterday that he regards the recent election as really a triumph for the Democracy, and that it has materially strengthened the already strong hold of William Jennings Bryan upon the National party."

It is believed in well-informed circles that Mr. Croker has no real sympathy with Mr. Bryan, but that he has adopted his present course in order to check the plans of John C. Sheehan, his political enemy, who had contemplated the formation in this city of an anti-Tammany-Bryan Democracy whose delegates might have a chance for admission to the next National Democratic Convention.

It seems to me that the last Presidential election showed pretty conclusively that the sound money Democrats are in the majority in this city. Ought they to submit to any step which conveys the inference that they would support Bryan for the Presidency? I have within the past few days talked with several Democrats of standing, or at least of former standing in their party, and they agree with me that the time has come for the formation of an anti-Tammany, anti-Bryan Democratic organization in New York City. I am confident it would become a formidable association, and could enlist the support of decent Democrats and command reforms in the municipal administration much more readily than a movement led by John C. Sheehan, which Mr. Croker seems to fear. Who will lead this movement? I address this communication to you because I know that if it is published in THE TIMES it will be read by the very men to whom such an appeal as I have outlined could successfully be made. F. G. R.

New York, Nov. 13, 1899.

REPUBLICANS IN OHIO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible that you can sit down in cold blood and review the election returns in this State (Ohio) as an "indorsement" or a "victory" for McKinley? If you do, then I want to say that your views are not the views of any Republican politician in Cleveland to-day.

On the contrary, McKinley finds himself face to face with a hostile majority of over 50,000 votes in his own State. He cannot get one of these McLean or Jones votes in 1900 that is not offset by greater loss. Do you think that a fusion of the Jones-McLean votes in 1900 under Bryan cannot be made? They will fuse, and Bryan will carry Ohio just as well and as handsomely as he has just landed Nebraska, a Republican State until he took her up, six years ago.

Why don't you do something for Democracy in New York? The Western Democrats are watching you and refuse your counsel. HENRY WOOD.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1899.

UNION RAILWAY SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident of the Bronx, allow me to offer a word of thanks for the investigation published in Sunday's TIMES relating to waiting room on the Union Railway. The citizens residing along the line of this railroad cannot but feel grateful that this matter is being taken up. Last December several citizens, myself among the number, agreed to ask the Union Railway, to make some provision at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Southern Boulevard. The President, Edwin Maher, responded as follows:

Dec. 13, 1898.

Hiland Flowers, 1,477 Vyse Avenue, City:

Dear Sir: Your favor of Dec. 12 regarding a waiting car at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Southern Boulevard has been received and referred to our Superintendent, with instructions to make some arrangements whereby the people riding on our cars may be protected from the inclemency of the weather at the point mentioned. Yours very truly,

EDWARD A. MAHER, President.

I have not learned what reply was made to the other letters, if any were written, but suppose the same general stereotype diplomacy was resorted to by Mr. Maher. It is sufficient to know that, however definite or specific the promises are in the above letter, no substantial effort has been put forward by the President or the company or its Superintendent to provide adequate waiting room at this particular point. The only protection we have there now is what nature has given us. It is sunshine and dust, rain and mud, or snow and ice all the time. The patrons pay their 5 cents, and must not only put up with the inclement weather, but must likewise submit to the widest breach of schedule time.

To what extent the responsibility for this rests on the railroad company is not definitely revealed, or to what extent the neglect can be laid to the doors of the City Fathers is not shown. No franchise of a public character of street or elevated railways should be granted until adequate and competent service be guaranteed and demanded by the City Fathers before the franchise is granted. No public highway should be encroached upon by the permission of our city authorities until it is provided that the public and the patrons of the railroad shall have the best and most competent protection both in riding and waiting. It is time that the people see to it that in the future their public servants grant public privileges only when the public are adequately and competently protected. May your work bring progressive and satisfactory results not only to the people of the Bronx along the Union Railway, but to every other point in the City of New York. So that these corporations and the City Fathers may learn that the people have rights that they must respect. It is gratifying to note that your published investigation in Sunday's edition called to the attention of the people residing in the Bronx the importance of having some waiting conveniences at the two most important points, namely, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and, to my mind, it would be of great advantage as largely relieving the congested points, in addition to the waiting room, to compel the railroad to run through cars from West Farms to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue via Southern Boulevard and Third Avenue, thus giving to the residents along these lines competent service to the shopping districts, as well as amusement centres, of the city. Pledging whatever co-operation possible, I have the honor to remain, HILAND FLOWERS.

New York, Nov. 13, 1899.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the world is being so fully occupied by the tragedies of war that sufferings from famine are receiving but scant notice. Probably few are aware that another famine has commenced in India. Insufficient rain in the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces, and the Punjab has prevented the maturing of crops, and in a month or two more, when the resources of the people are exhausted, the horrors of the famine of 1897 are likely to be repeated.

Relief works in the nature of irrigation and roadmaking have already been started, and 300,000 people are receiving relief—namely, 88,000 in Rajputana, 67,000 in the Central Provinces, 42,000 in the Bombay Presidency, and 19,000 in the Berars and Hyderabad. These figures will soon reach a million, as the time for rain has now passed, and the scant resources of the people will soon be exhausted.

In the famine of 1897 the Government of India did nobly in saving life, and will do so again, but the efforts of the Government need supplementing by private philanthropy. It is not, therefore, too soon to have attention called to India's need, and practical steps taken to give American sympathy and generosity a chance to reply to the terrible wail of sorrow that must soon be heard. The practical lessons of the last famine have taught us that help at the beginning of a famine has far more value than the same amount later on, and hence the streams of philanthropy need to be turned India-ward long before that depth of misery is reached which furnishes meat for sensational journalism.

There is an added reason why American sympathy should find expression in liberal gifts, in that England's hands are more or less tied by the war in South Africa, and India's cry will sound less acute in the din of war. Our prosperity is our opportunity. It can have no other meaning than that God calls on us to share an abundance with those who ere long will grow weak from hunger, whose flesh will shrink on their bones, and as living skeletons their cry for food will become terrible. As one who has passed through the experiences of an Indian famine, I can testify on the one hand to the terrible meaning of famine in India, where millions live from hand to mouth, and on the other to the great value, in relieving misery and saving life, of money given early in the course of the famine.

Nor is it merely the lives of men, women, and children that need to be saved. The lives of cattle are almost of equal importance, on account of the people's dependence upon them for their agricultural operations. If the cattle can be saved this year, it means that the people will stand on their feet again next year, if favored with the usual rain. While, as I have said, the Government of India will do all in its power to save the lives of the people and of the cattle, there is a vast amount of suffering that will yield only to private charity. For example, women in all conditions of weakness and delicacy, and often with little weak infants in their arms, have to earn their scant evening meal by hard toil the day long on Government relief works. Private charity alone can make a distinction of special suffering, and relieve where it is most needed.

Perhaps the most effective channel through which American philanthropy can flow is that of the missionaries who represent this country. This not simply because they are missionaries, and so in close and sympathetic touch with the people, but because in many districts they are the only ones through whom private charity could reach the people. Hence money sent through the American Board will relieve districts south and east of Bombay. Money sent through the Methodist Board will especially relieve Gujarat; through the Presbyterian missionaries, Kolhapur and parts of the Central Provinces and the Punjab. In famine times it becomes a necessity for missionaries and their agents to turn from their regular work to that of saving life, and because of efficiency and honesty they form a ready-made organization fitted for distributing wisely and sympathetically the generosity of those who cannot personally feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

J. E. ABBOTT.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, Nov. 12, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Needed Statistics.

Miss Elder—Mr. Hunker, at what age do you think a woman ceases to be attractive?

Hunker—Oh, I don't know! How old are you?—Harlem Life.

Picayunish.

"Brother Pheer, I think you gave two bits to the missionary cause last year. Can't you increase it a little this year?"

"Not a bit, doctor."—Chicago Tribune.

Happy Relief.

Stern Father—So you want to marry my daughter, do you?

Young Man (nervously)—Yes, Sir.

Stern Father—Thanks. Have a cigar.—Chicago News.

The Wrong Kind.

"I 'spies de kin' o' Thanksgibbin' feelin'," said Uncle Eben, "dat causes a man ter confined hisse'f ter bein' thankful dat he's got mo' ter be thankful fôh dan his po' friends dat couldn't affohd to buy no turkey."—Washington Star.

THE COW THAT KICKED MELINDA

From The Toronto Globe.

She went to milk the cow with her hair
fluffed round her brow,
And a happy little smile upon her lips;
Her hands were brown and strong, and she
trilled a happy song,
But—how many of the safest of us slips.
The hired man ran in and made a fearful
din,
As he hammered on the little cook house
window,
And he filled the house with fright as he
yelled with all his might,
"The cow has kicked Melinda!"

That silence for a while could be heard for
half a mile,
And the horror of it sunk in every heart;
But when the shock was over, like bull
calves into clover,
You ought to've seen that little household
start.
They found the story true, for she was
black and blue;
And her granny piped an order thro' the
window:
If the milk she milked is spilled, then the
animal must be killed,
The cow that kicked Melinda.

In splendid halls adorning you sit to-morrow morning,
And spread your little napkin for a feed;
If you're disappointed much and your teeth
do frequent touch
Something that is very tough indeed;
As you struggle and you sigh, to masticate
you try,
And the trolley gong is sounding thro' the
window,
Your spirits I might sear if I whispered in
your ear,
"That's the cow that kicked Melinda!"

JAPAN BARS RUSSIA.

Differences Are Accentuated by Japan's Refusal to Allow Russia a Foothold in Korea.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the differences between Russia and Japan have been accentuated by Japan's refusal to grant Russia a foothold on the sea front of Massampo Harbor, Korea.

Careful inquiries made here reveal nothing extant in diplomatic circles to justify the alarmist view taken by a section of the press regarding the situation in the Far East. That a serious denouement is so close at hand as is indicated by advices from Shanghai during the last twenty-four hours is regarded as incredible. For a long time it has been known here—and it was asserted two months ago—that China and Japan were closely allied, but neither British nor American diplomatists in London believe that this alliance is of an offensive nature.

At any rate it can be asserted positively that if Japan and China contemplate aggressive action against Russia, Lord Salisbury is not aware of their intention, and it is scarcely probable that those powers would decide upon any definite course without at least consulting Great Britain, who, in the nature of things, would be their ally, whether active or passive.

However, while the Foreign Office officials have no information tending to confirm recent sensational reports, they have come to regard the Eastern problem as so difficult in respect of getting accurate information that they would be surprised at nothing. They have endeavored to take precautions against everything.

In the words of the British official who discussed the situation to-day, "while reports of a rupture between Russia and Japan are easy of creation, and while they are liable to constant reiteration, so long as the diplomats of the press continue to view the Far East with such serious attention, it is certainly palpable that if Japan really means to strike a serious blow at Russian control, she must do it quickly, for very soon Russia will be far stronger than she is now."

Discussing the bearings of Russia's new naval estimates upon this question, the official asserted that these certainly indicated the intention of the Czar to increase the Russian fleet in Chinese waters, which, if done on the scope outlined in the estimates, would leave Japan but little chance.

"Another phase of these reports which has astonished me," said the official, "is the suggestion of Chinese co-operation. Thus far no nation has been able to arouse the Chinese sufficiently to get them to combine in military enterprises. If Japan has done this, or even believes she has, then she has accomplished more than Great Britain or Russia in a century of effort."

The action of the United States Government in requesting assurances from foreign Governments regarding the "open-door" policy in China has created intense satisfaction in British official circles.

"Lord Salisbury," according to the official quoted above, "has gladly acquiesced in this step on the part of the United States, which is regarded as most potent evidence that the United States recognizes the impossibility of conducting foreign affairs without the co-operation of other nations, and as the first practical earnest of the desire to conduct Eastern negotiations in concert with European Governments."

FALL OF PUERTO CABELLO.

About Three Hundred Were Killed and Wounded in the Fight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Both the State and Navy Departments have received reports concerning the surrender of Parades at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, yesterday. The State Department dispatch is from Minister Loomis at Caracas, and is as follows:

"After eight hours' fighting Castro's army took Puerto Cabello this morning. Killed and wounded aggregate 300. Surgeons and hospital corps from foreign cruisers attending wounded. Local facilities inadequate. Castro holds every port and place of consequence in Venezuela."

The Navy Department's report comes from Commander Hemphill of the Detroit, which is now at Puerto Cabello. It is dated last night at 9:35 o'clock, and reads as follows:

"Severe fighting since Saturday morning. About 300 killed on both sides. Parades surrendered his final position to Castro's force Sunday morning."

Revolution Will Not Affect Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Mr. Malet-Prevost, who was Secretary of the Venezuelan side in the Paris arbitration, has arrived in Washington, and was at the State Department to-day. He expresses the conviction that the successful revolution in Venezuela will not in any manner affect the execution of the decrees of the arbitration.

CUT OFF ENEMIES' HEADS.

Germans Put Them on Poles to Warn Other Cannibals.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—The British steamer Volta, from the German Cameroons, West Africa, which arrived here to-day, reports that a German punitive expedition in the Cameroons recently chastized a tribe of rebellious cannibals who had besieged several trading stations at and near Kribi. The Germans chased the natives into the bush, killing 200.

It was reported, according to the Captain of the Volta, that numbers of the slain were decapitated, their heads being stuck on poles in the interior towns to strike terror to the inhabitants.

TO SURVEY A CANAL ROUTE.

United States Commission Arrives at Kingston, Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 13.—The United States gunboat Scorpion arrived here yesterday, conveying the United States Commission dispatched for the purpose of surveying the suggested new Colombia Canal route, between Caledonia Bay and the Gulf of San Miguel, for a sea-level waterway, necessitating only twenty-six miles of actual canalization.

This is the originally selected route which was rejected in favor of the de Lesseps Colon-Panama route, on the grounds that the latter already possessed railroad transportation and other facilities, while the former traversed the alleged most deadly malarial district on the face of the earth, including the extensive swamp areas rendered untenable by men on account of mosquitoes and other venomous tropical pests.

Smallpox on a Spanish Steamer.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Nov. 13.—The Spanish steamer Buenos Ayres, Capt. Munariz, from Corunna Oct. 27 and Cadiz Oct. 31, which arrived here yesterday with 600 steerage and 250 second cabin passengers for Cuba, and 60 passengers for Puerto Rico, was found to have two cases of smallpox on board. The vessel and passengers have been placed in quarantine, and are undergoing fumigation.

Passengers on the Teutonic.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sails from Liverpool Nov. 15, via Queenstown Nov. 16, for New York, will have among her passengers J. Coleman Drayton and John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, who belonged to the Johannesburg Reform Committee.

Colombian Revolution at an End.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 13.—It is said that the insurgents in the Department of Bolivar were defeated Nov. 9. An armed river steamer left Cartagena Nov. 11 with Bogota mails, thus showing, it is claimed, that the revolution is ended.

Majorca Men Will Pay No Taxes.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The manufacturers of Palma, Island of Majorca, at a meeting just held, have resolved not to pay any taxes until financial autonomy is granted to the Baleric Islands.

Chinese Port Open to Foreigners.

PEKING, Nov. 13.—Yo-Chou-Fu, at the entrance of Tonting Lake, was formally opened to foreign trade to-day. This is the first port opened in the anti-foreign Province of Hunam.

The Baroness Levit

FRANCE IS OPPOSED TO WAR

Nothing Will Be Done That Will Endanger the Exposition.

PARDON OF CONVICT RORIQUE

His Story of Atrocities in the Penal Settlement at Cayenne—Murder of a Prisoner.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The descriptions freely telegraphed to the English press of the joy shown by the French over the British defeats in Natal are greatly exaggerated and tend to produce a false impression. It cannot be denied that the French as a whole thoroughly dislike the English, and believe the latter to be their mortal enemies. But they dislike them on general principles, traditionally, and as an article of national faith. Individually the Frenchman treats all foreigners alike, as barbarians to whom he measures his attentions in proportion as he is paid. Paris he has always looked upon as the caravansary of the world. His rôle is that of a hotelkeeper, and the foreigner, however objectionable his habits may be, must always be looked upon with the regard due to a possible guest.

France therefore is pleased to see her old rival suffer a severe military disaster, which is perhaps the greatest that has befallen British arms during the century; but at the same time she has the instinct of the tradesman to condole outwardly at least with an old and immensely rich customer with whom she has done a large business for years. Only a few of the irresponsible politicians who are out of touch with the wealth and industrial activity of the country put no water in their cup of hatred. The majority of the French papers admit the sterling qualities of the British soldier, praise the manliness of Gen. White for taking all the responsibility of his blunder on his own shoulders, and frankly express their admiration for a country which has remained absolutely calm in face of disaster and whose Stock Exchange quotations remain obstinately steady. When the retreat from Langson was announced during the late Jules Ferry's Ministry French rentes fell 5f. in as many hours, the Government was overturned, and M. Jules Ferry disappeared from the political arena never to enter it again. In the time of their defeat, say the French papers, the Anglo-Saxons have displayed once more their superiority over the Latin. They do not lose their heads in consequence of losing an engagement. Thus the old hotelkeeper has a kind word to say for his wealthy guest, of whose nationality he disapproves, whose religion and habits are intensely foreign to him, but whose paying abilities he thoroughly appreciates, and whom he has almost learned to like for having hated so long.

EFFECT OF THE EXPOSITION.

And then, of course, there is the exhibition. This will represent the greatest effort which Paris has made during the century to maintain herself as the leading European city. She has, in spite of her self-assurance, an inkling that she has lost ground of late; that her numerous hotels are not as fully peopled as they were; that a sojourn in Paris is not the indispensable crown to the tourist's ambition that it used to be. The Americans nowadays go to dozens of other places. It would be a terrible thing for France if the Americans and English were to keep away during the exhibition. Yet, if France shows too much hatred toward the Anglo-Saxon, this may happen. The Parisian is far too good a tradesman not to do his utmost to prevent such a catastrophe. Hence that relatively friendly tone of the press.

The world need anticipate no bellicose move on the part of France until the exhibition is over. But then! Then it will not be so safe to prophesy. France is undoubtedly in a deeply perturbed state, and with nations this is the morbid condition most favorable to war fever. The wise heads of the people are in favor of peace; they would welcome a cordial understanding with Great Britain, but, as is often the case where large populations are concerned, the wise heads are a minority as compared with the others. With a rotten political system, an army corrupt, so far as its chiefs are concerned, and a very unsatisfactory financial status, France is ripe for revolution and adventure. The native logic of her mind and the sense of balance which has sometimes, though not often, saved her from impossible situations, may again come to her rescue this time.

It is perfectly well understood by the best men here that France has no real quarrel with England. Fashoda has effaced Egypt in her memory, and yet the one grievance is the merest trifle as compared with the other. Her interests in the Transvaal are identical with those of England. Since the war began the large purchases of African gold mine stocks on the French market have contributed in an important measure to the recent rise in the value of these shares. French and British colonial interests are not really in opposition anywhere. So that war between these two countries would be a mere caprice, an overflowing of bile caused by too good living and too long inaction, combined with domestic troubles. It could never have any moral or political excuse. Yet war is in the air, although the exhibition will force a truce for the next twelvemonth.

FRENCH AND BRITISH BOXING.

Some people would see a sign of the times in the contest which has just taken place between the French boxer, Charlemont, and the English prizefighter, Driscoll, to decide the superiority of one of the two national methods of self-defense. M. Charlemont is a good professor, but he is not in any sense a champion, and his principal object has been to advertise his gymnasium. There is no doubt that Charlemont's kick was delivered in the wind, and not elsewhere, and as such was not a foul blow according to the French rules of the savate, which Driscoll unconditionally accepted. Driscoll's defeat, therefore, was genuine enough, but, of course, if the intervals between the rounds had lasted the one minute only ordained by the Queensberry rules, Charlemont would have been knocked out completely long before he could have delivered his final kick. Nobody doubts here that "Kid" McCoy would make very short work of Charlemont, who has neither the science nor the physique nor the training to stand up against any serious exponent of the pugilistic art. But Charlemont has obtained his advertisement, and that is all he ever wanted. The question whether French boxing is superior to English still remains to be solved.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS.

The High Court proceedings drag their weary length along. People are betting as to how long the Government will last. Some say only eight days, but it is now stronger than is generally thought. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Government has not yet done much to offend the provincial elector, and it is their electors whom the Deputies have mainly to consider. Neither the Fort Chabrol incidents nor the High Court proceedings have caused much impression in the provinces. The Deputies who have the fate of the Government in their hands have had plenty of opportunities during the recent long vacation to ascertain how their electors feel. They will come back to Paris primed with the information. The wire-pullers will then have their turn, and we shall only know a few days after Parliament has assembled how things are likely to go. If the Government should be overthrown the situation may become very grave. A Presidential crisis might then be a possible outcome of the dead-lock. In any case it will be very difficult to get together the elements of a new Cabinet with any pretensions to stability.

THE PARDON OF RORIQUE.

A welcome and interesting outcome of the Dreyfus case, or rather of the cry of conscience which it aroused, was the release with a free pardon of the convict Eugene Rorique, whose innocence was obvious. Rorique, a splendid specimen of an adventurous sailor, a brave and honest fellow to the backbone, was, with his brother, condemned to death for piracy and murder on the high seas on the unsupported evidence of a Malay cook. The punishment was commuted to penal servitude for life. One brother died after saving the life of a fellow-convict under specially heroic circumstances. Eugene Rorique, pardoned, has returned to his native Belgium, and gives some interesting and at the same time horrifying details of life at the penal settlement at Cayenne under the rule of the ruffianly Deniel, the Governor who helped, it will be remembered, to torture Dreyfus.

One of the warders, a man named Bonini, had a dislike for a wretched convict who was a consumptive, and unable to accomplish his task. "Dig your grave," said the warder to his victim one day. The convict thought his tyrant was joking. "Dig it!" exclaimed Bonini, savagely, "six feet by four!" and he drew his revolver. The convict did as he was told. "Now kneel down," said the warder, when he had examined the grave. Thoroughly frightened, the convict made a piteous appeal for mercy. He was the father of a family, and might survive his sentence and get his liberty. "You make me sick," said the warder, and shot the wretched man dead. Then, calling to the other convicts, he ordered them to shovel some earth over "the carcass," and walked away. M. Deniel contented himself with removing Bonini to another post, as a punishment, and he is still employed as a warder in Cayenne.

R. S.

W. J. PRICE OUT ON BAIL.

Attorney General Griggs, Brother-in-Law of the Accused Man, in Town on His Behalf.

Warwick J. Price, the young man arrested Saturday charged with stealing revenue stamps from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, by whom he was employed as Superintendent of the policy department, having been bailed out Sunday night, returned yesterday to his apartments at the Gerard Hotel in West Forty-fourth Street.

George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria went on his bond, which was placed at $4,000, going to the house of Magistrate Mayo after the Centre Street Police Court had closed Sunday, so that the young man might not remain in jail. John A. Meade, the dealer charged with receiving stolen goods, was bailed out by John D. Monigan of the Stock Exchange.

Attorney General Griggs, whose wife is a sister of Warwick J. Price, left Washington hurriedly Sunday afternoon, and it was said stopped over at Paterson, N. J. He came with Price's father and two sisters yesterday to the city to confer with the officials of the Mutual Life. The latter refused to discuss the matter, but the belief was expressed yesterday that the case against the young man would not be pressed.

Young Mr. Price refused to be interviewed, and through a friend known as "young Mr. Griggs," and believed to be a son of the Attorney General, at the hotel last night denied the authenticity of published statements in which he was quoted as having admitted the theft. Mr. Griggs added on his own account that if the theft had been committed, it was for no such large amount as had been named.

John D. Lindsay, the company's attorney, said in court on Sunday that he would be able to prove that between $10,000 and $12,000 worth of stamps had been taken.

Price was graduated at Yale in 1894, and during the following two years taught school in St. Paul, Minn. On Oct. 11 of this year he married Miss Annie Glover of Springfield, Mass. He had been with the Mutual Life for three years.

MUST STOP RECKLESS DRIVING.

So Says Justice Jacob in Sentencing Philip Wray.

Philip Wray of 530 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street was convicted in Special Sessions yesterday of reckless driving. While out driving with a friend on Sept. 15 he ran over and seriously injured D. S. Kittel, a produce merchant, of 79 West One Hundred and Third Street. The accident occurred at the corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Justice Jacob, in sentencing Wray to pay a fine of $100 or stand committed for 100 days, said: "If this defendant had so injured the complainant as to have caused his death there would have been nothing to have kept him out of prison. This reckless driving must be stopped. Pedestrians have a legal right of way superior to carriages, but drivers of carriages and street cars do not appear to realize it. It must be stopped."

CALLS ELECTION IN THE 71ST.

Brigadier General Smith Orders a Colonel Chosen Next Monday.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the Fifth Brigade of the New York National Guard, announced last night that he had issued an order for the election of a Colonel in the Seventy-first Regiment. The meeting at which the election will be held is called for 8 o'clock next Monday evening, in the regiment's armory.

The candidates are Major W. G. Bates, at present commanding the regiment, and Major Clinton H. Smith, who is suspended. Major Smith's friends will make a determined fight for his election. He is the senior Major, but the committee of officers recently appointed for the purpose of nominating a Colonel reported favorably on Major Bates.

WOMEN NOT TO HEAR SENTENCES

Judge McMahon Issues Order After a Scene in Court.

Judge McMahon, in Part IV., General Sessions, has given orders to the court officers not to admit women to the courtroom when prisoners are to be sentenced. The order was given after a scene which occurred in the courtroom yesterday, when John Wilson, twenty-seven years old, an ex-convict, who has been out of prison only six months, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment after having been convicted of grand larceny.

As the Judge pronounced sentence a woman in the rear of the courtroom, with a child three months old in her arms, began to scream hysterically, and allowed the child to fall to the floor. Another woman who was with her also screamed, but had presence of mind enough to look after the child. The first woman, who is reported to be the wife of the convict finally fainted and was carried from the room.

Judge McMahon said it was generally the wives of professional thieves who made scenes, and that the wife of a man convicted for the first time rarely disturbed the decorum of the court.

WILL HOLDS A WIDOW FAST.

Supplies Stop When She Marries or Leaves Her Home.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 13.—The will of Seth Raynor, for forty years station agent of the Long Island Railroad Company at Manorville, was proved to-day. The will was written by Mr. Raynor in 1892.

Charlotte A. Raynor, the widow, receives $100 in cash, $100 of the testator's life insurance policy and the interest on $1,000, together with the use of a portion of the dwelling house and furniture so long as she shall remain his widow and care to live in the house. She is strictly forbidden to rent it to any one else. She is also to have the milk from one cow, ten bushels of potatoes, ten bushels of wheat, ten bushels of corn, and wood enough for one fire each day, together with all the fruit she needs.

Her grandson, Frank A. Moger, of Manor, is to deliver the goods at her door, so long as she remains the testator's widow. As soon as she vacates the premises for good the supplies are ordered to cease. She is also granted a plot of ground for a vegetable garden.

BANK OFFICIAL PENSIONED.

William Munro Retires After 43 Years of Service in Bank of Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Forty-three years of continuous service with the Bank of Montreal were terminated to-day by William Munro, manager of the Chicago branch of that institution. Mr. Munro took advantage of the privilege accorded by the Bank of Montreal to its employes of retiring on a pension after a certain number of years of service. Mr. Munro left to-night for New York, and will sail for London, from which city he will begin a tour of the world. Nearly twenty-four years of Mr. Munro's connection with the bank have been passed in Chicago.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Munro entered the employ of the Bank of Montreal in its branch at Perth, Ontario. He is now past sixty years of age. His promotions came steadily, and before he was assigned the management of the Chicago branch, he had been in charge of twenty-eight other branches in this country.

Firemen Nearly Overcome by Smoke.

Fire in the brownstone residence of Hippolyte Didisheim, a jeweler, at 237 West Seventieth Street, yesterday afternoon caused $1,000 damage. The flames were confined to the basement, kitchen, and dining room. The firemen of Engine Company 40 suffered much from smoke, and were taken back to their quarters nearly exhausted. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Must Reinstate Edmund V. Greene.

Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday granted a writ of mandamus directing City Clerk P. J. Scully to reinstate Edmund V. Greene as custodian in the City Clerk's office. Mr. Greene was originally appointed as temporary custodian on March 11, 1898. On Aug. 4 last he was notified that his services were no longer required. In the meantime, however, he had passed the civil service examination and claimed he could not be removed.

THE DAY WITH THE DEWEYS.

Though the Admiral Was Often Recognized, His Protest Against "Lionizing" Was Heeded.

Admiral Dewey was in excellent humor yesterday. The people had heeded the requests published in the newspapers not to make him a museum curiosity, and he expressed his gratitude to the members of the press for their kindly offices.

The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey left the Waldorf-Astoria about 11 o'clock by the private entrance and proceeded on a stroll up Fifth Avenue to Central Park.

Near Forty-eighth Street they met Richard Croker, the Tammany chieftain, who was proceeding down town in a runabout.

Mr. Croker tipped his hat, and the Admiral, recognizing the salute, returned it, whereupon Mr. Croker brought his horses to a stop alongside the curb. They shook hands, and when Admiral Dewey introduced his bride, Mr. Croker said:

"I am delighted to meet you, madam. I was quite well acquainted with your father, Washington McLean."

"So!" replied Mrs. Dewey. "Oh, yes. I have often heard my father speak of Mr. Croker of New York."

After an interchange of commonplaces, Mr. Croker drove away, and Admiral and Mrs. Dewey proceeded on their way to the park.

On the way the hero of Manila Bay was frequently recognized by policemen and others, but beyond manifesting their high respect for the couple, the people made no demonstration.

The Deweys strolled about the Park for a while, and the nurse girls paid more attention to them than to their charges. Then they started down town, and while they evidently wanted to look in some of the store windows, they abandoned the idea because of assembling throngs, and reached the hotel about 1 o'clock.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey took lunch in their private apartments.

About 2:30 o'clock Mrs. Dewey, being busy with her dressmakers, the Admiral went out by the West Thirty-third Street entrance, walked to Broadway, and, boarding a Columbus Avenue car, proceeded up town to visit some relatives. On the way the Admiral was recognized, and, while he did not show it, he did not particularly enjoy the attention paid him.

He was back at the Waldorf in an hour. At 4:30 o'clock Admiral and Mrs. Dewey went driving.

They did not go to the Horse Show yesterday, and it is said that they will not go to Madison Square Garden.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were joined in the evening by George Goodwin Dewey, the Admiral's son. The trio dined in the Admiral's apartments. After dinner they went to the Manhattan Theatre and saw Anna Held in "Papa's Wife."

The party came in quietly before the performance began, and were not recognized. At the close of the first act some one in the gallery called Dewey's name, and in a moment everybody in the theatre recognized him. Three cheers were given, which the Admiral acknowledged by coming to the edge of the box and bowing.

At the close of the performance Admiral and Mrs. Dewey made their exit by a side entrance. Before leaving the theatre they were taken behind the scenes by Manager Ziegfeld and presented to Miss Anna Held, who conversed in French with Mrs. Dewey for a few moments. It was Admiral Dewey's first trip behind the scenes.

A large crowd awaited the coming of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey at the theatre door, but their watch was in vain, for the distinguished couple passed out at a side entrance and walked rapidly to the Waldorf-Astoria.

NO FLING AT DEWEY INTENDED.

Admiral Crowninshield Corrects His Much-Discussed Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, has made a change in that portion of his annual report which refers to the failure of the department's efforts to redeem its promise to reward the naval heroes of the war. The language of the report now stands:

"The greatest among these has not as much as the medal which was given to each of the hundreds who shared in a victory won in an hour more propitious for reward."

The change is explained as follows in a footnote attached: "In the original draft of the report the words 'won in an hour more propitious for reward' read 'won in a more propitious hour.' A misconstruction of my meaning in these words as they originally stood has led me to make the present reading correspond exactly with what was meant and generally understood, in the first place.

A. S. C."

EIGHTEEN PEOPLE DROWN.

A Belgian Steamer Founders Off the Alderney Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—On Friday night the Belgian steamer Belgique, Antwerp for Alexandria, foundered off the Casquet Rocks, near the Island of Alderney, the scene of the tragic disaster which last March befell the London and Southwestern Railway Company's passenger steamer Stella.

The night was stormy. A boat was launched with sixteen men, but five of these died of exhaustion and three others were drowned in the endeavor of the ship Saint Kilda to rescue them.

Eighteen persons, including the Captain, out of a total crew of twenty-six, are believed to have been drowned.

BAD STORM OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

Loss of Life and Heavy Damage to Shipping Reported.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 13.—A heavy snow and rain storm, accompanied by gales of wind and causing loss of life and damage to shipping, prevails in the maritime provinces and Newfoundland.

A dispatch from Port Hood, Cape Breton, says seven fishing boats went out this morning. About midday a northwest gale came up suddenly. Five boats landed safely. A sixth was swamped off the northern entrance, and the seventh is missing. There is no means yet of knowing who were lost. An unknown schooner is drifting ashore on the island side of the harbor. Her crew will be saved. It is probable at least a dozen persons have perished.

Neglect of Criminal Law Practice.

Supreme Court Justice Willard Bartlett was the principal guest at a banquet given by the Phi Delta Phi Club at the Hotel Marlborough last night. About fifty members of the club were present. "Practical Hints for the Trial of Causes" was the toast responded to by Justice Bartlett. He said that it was a great mistake that criminal practice should be neglected as it is in the larger cities. "In the rural districts," he added, "the criminal law is practiced more than in a great city. To be the District Attorney of a county is the ambition of all rural lawyers. And to-day we find many of the men of state are those who began as rural District Attorneys. To my mind it is extremely bad that lawyers should shun the practice of criminal law."

St. Nicholas Society Election.

The St. Nicholas Society held its annual meeting and election of officers last night at Delmonico's. This ticket was elected: President—Frederic de Peyster Foster; Vice Presidents—Stuyvesant Fish, George G. De Witt, Austen G. Fox, and George H. McLean; Treasurer—Charles A. Schermerhorn; Secretaries—Charles Isham and E. Benedict Oakley; Chaplains—Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke; Physicians—Edward Quintard, John Vander Poel, John Nelson Beekman, and Stuyvesant F. Morris; Managers, (four years' term)—S. Franklin Stanton, Howard Townsend, and Timothy M. Cheesman; Stewards, (for term of three years)—William Pierson Hamilton and Paul Gibert Thebaud. The society will hold its annual dinner on Dec. 6.

Suits Against Mr. Stokes Dismissed.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, read a long opinion in which he dismissed the suits brought by the Hoffman House Company and James D. Leary against Edward S. Stokes. The suit brought by the Hoffman House Company to recover $35,000 from Mr. Stokes, in a complicated transaction relating to the establishment of a trust fund, is also dismissed. The Leary suit grows out of the long-continued litigations between W. E. D. Stokes and Edward S. Stokes.

Crowd Watches Electric Car Afire.

More than a thousand persons gathered at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street yesterday afternoon to look at an electric car afire. A fuse burned out and started a fire under the car, and the flames quickly burned through the flooring. There were many passengers, including women, and they ran for both doors, getting out into the street in haste, some leaving packages which were recovered later. The firemen, who were called, soon put out the fire.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There was nothing but Horse Show on the cards yesterday afternoon in town, but at evening there were several distractions, notably the Earl of Yarmouth's début under the stage name of Eric Hope, at the Madison Square Theatre. It was fortunate for the many people, and especially the members of the Newport set, who were interested in the young English nobleman's first professional appearance in this city that, although this was set on the same date as the Horse Show's first evening, it took place just across the Square. The result was a constant flitting between the Garden and the Madison Square Theatre. But all the fashionable world was not at the Garden or at the Madison Square Theatre. There is evidently a growing custom, particularly among the younger society women and those who have claims to be considered belles and beauties, of waiting till the middle of the week before appearing at the show. By this time many of their friends have displayed their most beautiful gowns, and both their gowns and themselves have ceased to be a novelty, while even the public begins to look for new faces and costumes. Then enters my Lady Disdain, fully conscious of the sensation she is creating. The social story of yesterday at the Horse Show and of the Earl of Yarmouth's début will be found in other columns.

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Matters continue gay in the suburbs, notwithstanding the attractions of the Horse Show in town. The open golf tournament for women at the Ardsley Club began early in the day at the club links, and continued all through the day. The weather conditions could hardly have been more favorable, with clear and bracing airs and bright sunlight, while the greens and turf were in the best of condition. Such noted women players as Miss May Barron, Miss Underhill, Miss Eunice Terry, and Mrs. Charles F. Brown all competed yesterday, and during the week Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Anna Sands, and other good players will also be seen on the links. This tournament will draw away from the Horse Show many of the young women usually seen there, especially during the early days of the week.

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The Ardsley Club will hold a golf tournament on Thanksgiving Day, and in the evening there will be a dance at the Casino. Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson gave a handsome private dance at the Casino on Thursday last. Among Mr. Judson's guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. Usher Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Paton, Miss Eunice Terry, Dr. J. C. Barron and Miss Barron, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Miss Dorothy Higginson, John Plummer, E. J. McVickar, Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mairs, and Miss Gregory.

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Mrs. Astor, Sr., is among those booked to sail from Cherbourg to-morrow on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, due here on Nov. 21. Mrs. Astor is said to be much improved in health. Among others who are said to be coming on this same steamer are Sir Edward Colbrooke, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, the Misses Gurnee, Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. L. A. Carroll, Miss Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Le Roy White, Mrs. William Motley, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Pell Haggerty, and M. Madrazo, the artist, and Mme. Madrazo. Among the passengers which the St. Louis, which sailed from Cherbourg last Saturday and is due here next Saturday, is bringing are Rear Admiral Beardslee and Mrs. Beardslee, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Curtis, Miss Helen Lincoln, Mrs. Henry H. Benedict, Miss Helen Benedict, Mrs. John Lee Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fargo, Major H. A. Hall and Mrs. Hall, the Misses Willing, and Mr. and Mrs. George Borroughs Torrey. J. Coleman Drayton and his daughter Miss Drayton are coming on the Teutonic, which is to sail on Wednesday from Liverpool. The Trave, which sails to-day for Southampton and Bremen, has booked, among others, Mrs. L. N. Hitchcock, Miss Mary Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Lang, Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein, and J. Teidemann, W. von Kroosigk, and Alfred Wurmbach of the German Navy. C. Stacy Clark, E. R. Bacon, Mrs. S. S. Fisher, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Oliver Hoyt, D. Allen McLane, and Mrs. J. Gait Smith were among those who arrived on the Lucania on Sunday not previously mentioned. The Graf Waldersee, which arrived late Saturday night, brought, among others, Miss May and Miss Clara Matthews and Mrs. H. H. Piffard. Miss Maud Leland, who went abroad with Mrs. Piffard last June, will remain all Winter. Her father, Mr. Charles H. Leland, has joined her in Paris.

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The new building which W. K. Vanderbilt is erecting at Oakdale, L. I., to take the place of Idle Hour, and the plans for which have been drawn by Richard Hunt, promises to be one of the show country places of America, and one that will compare favorably with George Vanderbilt's place at Biltmore, in North Carolina. The new house is to be fire-proof, with façades of Indiana limestone, red pressed brick, and marble. The style of architecture is Elizabethan. The house is to have a terrace along the main front on the west, from which marble stairways will lead down to the margin of the river to pavilions and boathouses. There are to be conservatories and a palm garden on the south extension under a dome, and the central court, which is to be very spacious and fine, will also be surmounted by a dome. A canal is to be cut around the plot of ground on which the house is to stand, so that it will be on an island. Mr. Vanderbilt was due to return here from his tour of inspection of the Vanderbilt roads in the West, which he has been making on his private car, last night. It is said that his steam yacht Valiant will go into commission early in February, when he will make a trip abroad.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has again closed her town house temporarily and returned to Newport with her daughter Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. She will remain out of town during Horse Show week, and will then return here for a month or two.

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Mrs. Roger A. Pryor of 3 West Sixty-ninth Street has offered her parlors for an entertainment on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 23, at which Mrs. Henry J. Gielow, who won reputation in this city last Winter by her renditions of negro character, will apear. Mrs. Gielow has been in London during the Summer. Her programme on Nov. 23 will consist of her negro and also some New England character sketches. One of the most amusing of Mrs. Gielow's stories is that which describes the reception of the news of Hobson's exploit at Santiago last year by the darkies of the little town in South Carolina where he had formerly lived. Mrs. Gielow is a native of the same town, and happened to be at home on the day the news came. One old colored man went through the streets, shouting, "Marse Hobson done gone to heaven in a chariot ob fire!"

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It appears that the six servants which Admiral Dewey had engaged for his gift house in Washington do not at all approve of his marriage. It is one thing to serve a well-to-do bachelor, they evidently think, and the other to be under the eye of a mistress well versed in the science of housekeeping. So it is said in Washington that the servants of his household are on the verge of a strike. The job is not what they anticipated, and one of the first tasks Mrs. Dewey has a solution of the problem. Of course, there is more for a servant in the establishment of an easy-going man of good means than under a woman. The kind of servants chosen by the Admiral, including the late major domo of the Army and Navy Club, are said not to relish the change from master to mistress.

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Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby of 105 East Thirtieth Street on the recent arrival of a son and heir. Mrs. Crosby was formerly Miss Emily Petit and is a sister of Mrs. Edward Lyman Short.

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The Philadelphia papers continue their amusing eulogies of Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, recently returned from a long residence abroad. Here is a sample whoop of delight on the presence of the distinguished Philadelphian from The Times of that city: "Chestnut Street really seems quite gay with Anthony Drexel airing his kaleidoscopic waistcoats among the throng again, and though his girth has somewhat increased since last he trod those historic stones, he is still as bland and suave as ever, and saunters along with the knowing aplomb of one whose clothing is faultless and whose social position is assured. * * * Rumor has it that during his stay in Philadelphia he will be visited by no less a personage than the Duke of Manchester, who was a companion of his voyage over on the Oceanic, and who Mr. Drexel knew quite well in England, it is said. Surely in that case something will be done to make the town talk." For provincial snobbishness, the above extract should be awarded the palm.

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Lady Cunard and the Princess Hatzfeldt will sail on Saturday next for England. The departure of the Princess Hatzfeldt is a distinct disappointment to many who had hoped that if she remained here this Winter the Huntington mansion would be thrown open and entertainments be given there in her honor.

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The news that Miss Natalie Ingraham, the daughter of Judge Ingraham of this city, had taken high honors in Paris at a competitive school examination was received with much pleasure by her many friends in this city. Mrs. Ingraham and her daughter have lived in Paris for some years, and will continue to reside there until Miss Ingraham, who is now a very young girl, will come out. Other news from Paris gives details of several entertainments, among which was a luncheon given by Miss Bessie Smith Clift at the Hotel Ritz.

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Among the arrivals on Sunday from abroad was that of Mrs. Henri M. Cutting, who will stop at the Cambridge this Winter. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son are also at the same hotel. Mrs. Clarence Mackay has not yet returned from Hempstead, where she will remain until after Thanksgiving.

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It is rumored that the Levi P. Mortons will join the foreign colony this Winter and pass part of the time in Egypt. Reports from Cannes and Nice state that the season has opened at those places and that many apartments and villas have been reserved for the American contingent. At Pau the meets continue, and there has been some entertaining at the Country Club. The Biarritz season has not yet begun. There are few Americans at that resort, but any number of Russians.

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Recent advices from Russia state that the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene have arrived at their home, near Odessa, amid the usual rejoicings of the peasantry. It is very doubtful if Mrs George Keppel will come to America this Autumn. The Transvaal war has almost demoralized English society, and all plans for the Winter have been upset. Lady Mary Sackville will leave shortly for this country.

THREE ART DISPLAYS.

The art season late in beginning, has opened with a rush, and press views of three displays have been given since Sunday morning. There are also, in addition to these three displays to be described below, exhibitions of Puerto Rican photographs and curios at the American Art Galleries and of the Foltz collection of attributed old masters in the galleries of the old Academy of Design, now open.

The tenth exhibition of the little band of women artists of this city, known as the Woman's Art Club, is now open to the public until Saturday night next, inclusive, in the small but artistic and attractive gallery of the New Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street. Caroline Coventry Haynes is President of the club. Edith M. Prellitz Vice President, Susan M. Ketcham Secretary, and the Executive Committee of twelve includes these officers and, among others, such well-known painters as Rhoda Holmes Nichols, Julia T. Eidlitz, and Clara Weaver Parrish. There are eighty-three pictures in the present display, for the most part oils, but with a good sprinkling of water colors and a few miniatures. The general effect of the exhibition is one of decorative prettiness and refinement of subject and treatment, but there are a few canvases which would do credit to several of the stronger American male painters. Such, for example, is A. A. Wigand's "Portrait of an Old Lady," very simple and yet strongly painted, the color scheme one of soft grays and blues, and very refined in expression. Anna B. Shepley's "Portrait of a Gentleman" is also a strong piece of work, excellent in color, and good in expression, and E. M. Prellwitz's "Book and the Rose" has good, fresh color and charming feeling, albeit the figure is a little stiff. Among the stronger works must also be mentioned Mary Cassatt's characteristic figure work, "La Toilette"; of course an example of Rosa Bonheur, "Barbara After the Hunt"; Julia H. Dewey's "Portrait," stiff in drawing, but good in expression, and Ruth Payne Burgess's natural and thoroughly truthful and satisfactory little "Portrait of Mrs. Jefferson Davis."

Josephine W. Colby shows the "Bowl of Fruit," a Japanese flat-tint work, excellent in color; Alice Tucker de Haas two little landscapes on the Maine coast, Julia T. Eidlitz a figure subject, "A New England Girl," extremely refined and recalling Dewing, and a view of the Hudson, with remarkably good color and distance effect. There is a little miniature "Portrait of Mrs. Hendrick" by Laura C. Hills, some "Rhododendrons" by Caroline C. Locke, well painted and very decorative, while Rhoda Holmes Nichols shows one of her characteristic fresh and natural-colored flower pieces, "Roses and Bowl," and a plein-air landscape full of light and charming in feeling, "Spring." Edwina M. Post also shows a delightful little bit of character study, "Somebody's Pet." The little display is creditable to the women artists represented, and has enough of fulfillment and sufficient of promise to make it worthy of a visit.

Arthur Wardle, who last year showed a number of studies of wild animals, and particularly of those of the Asiatic jungles, now offers a second little exhibition of some forty-two further studies in the Tooth Gallery, 299 Fifth Avenue, where last year he made his first bow to the New York art public. As was said this art column on the occasion of the first display, the artist shows a sympathy with and an appreciation of the atmosphere of the wilds, and the expression, movement, and pose, particularly of the "great cats," that is not only unusual but evidences the possession of rare ability. As is well said in an introduction by Mr. Arthur Stoeber to the little catalogue, "One cannot divine the secret of his intuition, but one realizes the truth of his results at a glance. There are few men in the world to-day who have this gift. These are no portraits of beasts. They are something more. * * * "Not the least remarkable feature of Mr. Wardle's work is the fact that he has never studied the animals which he draws and paints in their native wilds. His studies have all been made in the Zoological Gardens in London, and his depiction of the woods and jungles, of the South African veldts, and even of the Polar seas, in which environments he places his subjects, must have been derived from reading and from study of hunters' books. Not only to art lovers, but to travelers and sportsmen will these pictures appeal. They are filled with the wild breath, the solitude, and the mystery of the veldt, the forest, and the Indian jungle, and, above all, they give a satisfying expression of the cruelty, the craftiness, and the immense strength of the lion, the tiger, the buffalo, the elephant, and even of the polar bear. The artist will be charmed with Mr. Wardle's color, which is true and fresh, his distance and his atmosphere. It would perhaps be too high praise to call him the Delacroix of our day, but he shows a promise that must make Mr. J. A. Swan and other animal painters at least look to their laurels.

Jean François Raffaelli is no stranger to the New York art public. A number of his works were shown two years ago at the American Art Galleries, and readers of the French illustrated journals and visitors to Paris have also known and learned to appreciate his cleverness and his ability. The little exhibition of thirty-one paintings, three portraits, and some thirty etchings which M. Raffaelli, who is now here, having finished his labors as juryman at the Carnegie exhibition at Pittsburg, is now making at the Durand-Ruel galleries, 259 Fifth Avenue, should not, however, be neglected because the artist is no longer a novelty.

Raffaelli can, perhaps, best be termed a decorative illustrator. He is at his best in his depictions of Parisian street scenes and their life, movement, and color. A faithful student of Monet and his fellow-impressionists, he approaches too nearly a reflection of the head of that school in his larger landscapes, such as "St. Cloud" in the present display. He is more individual and more satisfactory when he gives us such works as the "Rue de Helder," "Notre Dame," "Little Street at Levallois," "the Argenteuil Avenue," "Place de la Concorde," and "La Trinité." Of these the second and third are studies in grays, the last perhaps a little too chalky, the third, fourth, and fifth are notable for their out-of-door feeling and sunlight effects and sense of movement, and the last for its tonal quality. Of the three portraits, two of children are somewhat stiff. The third, "A Portrait of My Daughter," with a color scheme of white and blue, is very decorative and has charming expression. The artist has much versatility. The "Younger Girl with Corn Flowers," with its blue-and-white color scheme and simple pose and expression, is a good contrast to the "American Farmer Clearing a Forest," and "The Rag Picker," both strongly drawn and excellent character studies. "The Head of a Girl" has a pastel effect, and good expression. There are five studies of flowers, good in color, with much use of impasto. The etchings, which for the most part are in color, are in some ways the most interesting of the work shown. They evince facility in the use of the line and express the artist's meaning vividly, but are now and then marred by carelessness in drawing, particularly of the hands in the figure pieces.

KENTUCKY TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

Nearly Forty University Students at Lexington Ill—Two Deaths.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—Nearly forty students of Kentucky University have typhoid fever, and it has become necessary for the Faculty to take decided steps toward checking it. The students have been sent to the Good Samaritan Hospital, but since there is no more room at that institution, it has become necessary to care for them at their boarding houses.

Oscar Martin, thirty-four years old, single, a Bible student, died to-day, and to-night his remains were spent to Plantersville, Ala., in charge of his parents. A week ago another Bible student, J. R. Ford of Butler, Mo., died.

The cause was at first attributed to the water, but now some members of the Faculty believe it was due to milk from cows fed on distillery slop.

President Cave says the epidemic has been checked, and there is no further cause of alarm, and that every one of the patients is now rapidly improving. The dormitory building is quite old, and some believe that the fever germs are in the walls of the building, although it is kept as clean and is well preserved as it is possible to have it. This is the one hundredth session of this institution.

FIFTH AVENUE LINE DEAL.

Wall Street Says Mr. Whitney's Electric Company Has Bought It.

The Fifth Avenue stage line, it was reported in Wall Street yesterday, has passed into the formal control of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company. The stock of the Fifth Avenue Company was purchased some time since by William C. Whitney, and it was said at the time that Mr. Whitney had bought the stock with the intention of turning it over to the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, a subsidiary company of the Electric Vehicle Company, which is controlled by Whitney interests.

It is said that Mr. Whitney received from a Philadelphia syndicate an offer of $1,000,000 for the franchise of the Fifth Avenue Company, which is supposed to be much in excess of the amount paid for the stock by Mr. Whitney. The price paid was not

ONE "AUTO" IN THE PARK

Commissioner Clausen, After a Personal Trial, Admits It.

SUNDAY CROWDS ASTONISHED

Cordon of Police Surrounded the Carriage, Anticipating Runaways—No Horses Frightened.

There is every indication that in a short time the driver of the ever increasing in popularity automobile will be allowed to join the procession of wealth, beauty, and fashion in Central Park. President Clausen of the Park Board has already given to one owner of an automobile a permit to drive in the Park, and this action is taken by owners of other horseless carriages to mean that what they call Mr. Clausen's prejudice against their vehicles is beginning to disappear.

Mr. Clausen himself, however, does not call it prejudice. He claims that the automobile is an unknown quantity so far as its effect upon high-class horses is concerned, and he is not anxious to see a stampede in the Park, after the fashion of that among the mules at Ladysmith. He admits that horseless carriages in the streets do not result in causing the horses alarm, but says that the animals who draw ordinary plebeian vehicles are used to anything—trolley cars, the elevated railways, ambulances, fire engines, and the Worth Monument. Those seen in the Park are high-strung animals of nervous dispositions, and the introduction of the automobile there might result in the decimation of the Four Hundred.

It remained for R. A. C. Smith to go to the succor of the automobile owners.

About four months ago Mr. Smith bought an electric automobile from the Electric Vehicle Company. He has not had time to use it very frequently, but he has ridden in it often enough to assure himself that Mr. Clausen's fears are imaginary. The next step was to bring the President of the Park Board to the same way of thinking, and the latter received an invitation from Mr. Smith to drive in the automobile through the Park.

Therefore it was that visitors to Central Park on Sunday afternoon were privileged to behold a remarkable and inspiring spectacle. First came a mounted Sergeant of the Park squad, following was the automobile carrying Messrs. Clausen and Smith, with a mounted policeman at either side, and bringing up the rear were three more officers on horseback.

The policemen were ordered by Mr. Clausen to accompany the carriage in order to be at hand if any runaway should occur, but, of course, the people in the Park did not know this, and many and varied were the explanations suggested. When it was seen that Admiral Dewey was not in the automobile, the most generally explanation seemed to be that a bank President had been arrested and was being taken to the station house.

The occupants of the automobile were, however, serenely unconscious that one of them was supposed to be a defaulter, and Mr. Clausen admitted yesterday that he was delighted with the ride. The horses, he said, were not troubled by the automobile to the extent of shying, although some of them looked as though they might be going to shy.

The ride was not concluded in the same imposing manner with which it was begun. Mr. Smith was anxious to show Mr. Clausen how many things an automobile can do, and in the middle of a complicated evolution a pin broke. The occupants of the vehicle had therefore to walk home. But in the evening they tried the machine again, in order to see what effect it would have on the horses during darkness. The result was even more successful than in the day time, and Mr. Clausen said yesterday that he thought the best time for horseless carriages to be in the Park was after dark, when the horses saw nothing but the headlights.

Mr. Clausen issued a permit to Mr. Smith yesterday to operate his automobile in the Park whenever he pleased. Owners of other horseless carriages, although they think it hardly fair that one man should have a privilege that is denied to others, are not disposed to grumble, in view of the great step toward securing the end they desire, which is owing to Mr. Smith. President Clausen said yesterday:

"After the public hearing last Thursday, I concluded to experiment practically to see the effect of an automobile on horses in the Park. I thought Sunday a good day for the experiment, and went out with Mr. Smith, who has a fine automobile and is a clever motorman. We ran slowly, reducing speed whenever a horse came near. The majority of the horses went by without being affected.

"In the evening we tried the effect with a lamp. The horses did not appear to see the automobile at all. We did not meet as many high-bred horses yesterday as would be in the Park on a week day, and I intend to make several further trials. If they are successful, I will ask several owners of automobiles to go through the Park together, to see whether horses shy at a number of the vehicles.

"I think it will be the best way to introduce the machines gradually in the Park. I cannot tell when we shall allow them to be used permanently, as I am convinced that if they were introduced suddenly in any numbers, the result would be disastrous. If, however, future trials are satisfactory, I will introduce a resolution to the effect that the prohibition against automobiles be rescinded."

AUTOMOBILES TO HANDLE MAIL.

Brooklyn Postmaster's Plan Not Favored by Mr. Van Cott.

The proposition of Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn to introduce automobiles into the Postal Service in that borough has excited interest. Mr. Wilson yesterday received a number of offers from manufacturers for the supply of the vehicles. Nothing will be done toward securing the machines, however, until the Postmaster has completed his investigations to show to the satisfaction of the department at Washington that there would be facility and economy in the system.

The idea of employing automobiles in the Postal Service in Brooklyn is said to have evolved from the refusal of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to make any reduction in the charge per mile for carrying the mails.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Wilson, "that the use of automobiles in the service is entirely practicable. We now pay 12 cents a mile for all mail carried, and it costs the Brooklyn office $72,000 a year to handle the mails.

"As I figure it out we can make a saving of fully 25 per cent. of this amount with automobiles, and at the same time greatly improve the service. I believe that Brooklyn will be the first office to adopt this system. Anyhow, the matter is being carefully investigated."

Postmaster Van Cott, when questioned about the plan of Postmaster Wilson to use automobiles in the collection and delivery of mails, said: "Automobiles might be used to advantage in the up-town districts, but I am convinced they would not be as available in the service down town as the gigs we now use. They would be more cumbersome, and could not dodge in and out of a tangle of cable cars, trucks, and other vehicles, as the gigs do."

GEN. WILLIAM McE. DYE DEAD.

Was Minister of War to the King of Korea—Died in Muskegon.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Muskegon, Mich., says: "Gen. William McE. Dye, Minister of War to the King of Korea and ex-Chief of Police in Washington, died here to-night of diarrhea, a disease from which he has been suffering for several years. Gen. Dye, owing to ill-health, left Seoul, Korea, on May 5 for home. He arrived in San Francisco June 27, and after remaining there several days, came to Muskegon.

"At Chicago he was joined by his wife. Since his return here he has been confined to his bed. His death was unexpected, and only his son was with him to-day when he passed away. He is survived by his wife and three children. The body probably will be taken to Chicago for burial."

"Mike" Griffin Sues for Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Michael J. Griffin, former centre fielder of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, to-day brought action against the Brooklyn management to recover $3,500 alleged to be due him under his contract. Griffin was farmed by Brooklyn to Cleveland, and by the latter team to St. Louis. Neither club would pay the contract price and Griffin refused to play.

ROYAL ARCANUM BOWLING.

Our Council Second Team Wins from the Knickerbockers by More Than 200 Pins.

The Knickerbocker Council team gave a poor exhibition in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night.

In the first game they were beaten by the Our Council's second team by more than 200 pins, and in the second game against the Empire City team, they rolled the lowest score of the tournament, being beaten by nearly 400 pins.

The best contest of the night was that between the Empire City and Our Council teams, the former winning with only six pins to spare. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Our No. 2.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Knickerbocker.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Vragge	4	2	4	165	W. Verm'ye.	0	2	8	92
Wenderoth	2	5	3	161	Springer	4	2	4	140
Schiff	3	2	5	149	Schwartz	1	0	9	78
Cook	2	2	6	125	M. Verm'ye.	2	6	2	156
Coleman	3	3	4	154	Fruhan	0	1	9	82
Total	14	14	22	754	Total	7	11	32	548

SECOND GAME.

Empire City.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Knickerbocker.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Knuble	4	3	3	156	W. Vermilye.	1	2	7	94
Koechling	5	2	3	179	Springer	0	2	8	93
Naugle	1	8	1	179	Schwartz	0	1	9	67
Draper	5	3	2	180	M. Vermilye.	2	2	6	110
Braisted	3	6	1	186	Fruhan	1	4	5	125
Total	18	22	10	880	Total	4	11	35	495

THIRD GAME.

OUR NO. 2.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	EMPIRE CITY.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Magge	4	5	1	184	Knuble	1	3	6	124
Wenderoth	2	5	3	155	Koechling	1	7	2	153
Schiff	2	2	6	132	Naugle	2	8	0	189
Cook	0	7	3	149	Draper	2	6	2	167
Coleman	1	6	3	157	Braisted	2	3	5	138
Total	9	25	16	777	Total	8	28	15	771

INTER-CLUB BOWLING TOURNEY.

Crescent Team Defeats Hanovers—Carleton Beats Columbian.

The second round of bowling games in the series of the Inter-Club Bowling League of Brooklyn was rolled last night.

The Crescent team easily defeated the Hanovers, and the Carleton Club completely smothered the Columbians. The Knickerbockers and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club were the other winners. Following are the scores:

AT CARLETON.

Carleton.	First.	Second.	Third.
Mason	194	176	184
Dr. York	174	172	192
S. Proskey	189	201	194
Lincoln	168	176	151
A. S. Proskey	113	192	188
Total	838	917	909
Columbian.	First.	Second.	Third.
Kelley	190	173	157
Langan	132	122	124
Kenny	118	141	126
Haggerty	145	126	135
Maxwell	162	221	147
Total	747	780	689

GRAND TOTAL.

Carleton	2,664
Columbian	2,216

At Columbian.

Columbian.	First.	Second.	Third.
Howard	156	172	168
Walsh	103	147	174
Fullivan	146	164	170
Corcoran	130	131	159
O'Connor	187	214	168
Total	722	828	839
Carleton.	First.	Second.	Third.
Stoner	165	170	183
Meyer	166	148	141
Stebbins	166	175	191
Ebbets	205	181	161
Schwarbje	151	132	151
Total	854	815	827

GRAND TOTAL.

Columbian	2,389
Carleton	2,496

At Crescent Athletic Club.

Crescent.	First.	Second.	Third.
Buli	177	141	162
	172	168	159
Doyle	183	157	172
Vanderveer	159	177	159
Kelsey	166	209	168
Total	857	852	811
Hanover.	First.	Second.	Third.
Struse	145	153	145
Price	170	119	158
Lyon	182	145	152
Rose	169	138	135
Grosch	169	167	193
Total	835	722	783

GRAND TOTAL.

Crescent	2,620
Hanover	2,340

ORIENTAL BOWLING TEAM WINS.

Carry Off Honors at the Harlem League Tourney.

The Orientals carried off the honors in the Harlem League at the Palace Alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ORIENTAL.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	CENTRAL.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Mitchell	4	4	2	186	Holl	3	4	3	161
Vogel	1	8	1	178	Ward	5	2	3	179
Rothermel	3	4	3	154	Purvis	1	5	4	143
Stumpfel	1	6	3	159	Scher	2	5	3	168
Starr	4	5	1	190	Schilling	3	6	1	200
Totals	13	27	10	867	Totals	14	22	14	851

SECOND GAME.

CYCLONE.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	CENTRAL.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Johnsmeyer					Holl	0	7	3	152
and Prior	2	2	6	115	Ward	0	6	4	148
Le Beau	3	5	2	165	Purvis	2	4	4	147
Miller	2	6	2	177	Scher	1	7	2	168
A. Boettjer	3	6	1	182	Schilling	5	3	2	179
C. Boettjer	4	4	2	191					
Totals	14	23	13	830	Totals	8	27	15	794

THIRD GAME.

ORIENTAL.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	CYCLONE.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Mitchell	4	6	0	195	Johnsmeyer	3	5	2	166
Vogel	1	6	3	156	Le Beau	5	3	2	175
Rothermel	2	6	2	173	Miller	2	4	4	149
Stumpfel	4	4	2	172	A. Boettjer	4	4	2	190
Starr	3	4	3	171	C. Boettjer	1	6	3	158
Totals	14	26	10	867	Totals	15	22	13	838

American Mechanics' Tournament.

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics began a tournament at Fuchs's alleys, 87 Rivington Street, last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Sherman Council—Wilson, 146; R. Miles, 167; Jasper, 169; A. Miles, 188; Restle, 206. Total, 876.

Martha Washington Council—F. Eckhart, 203; Shirmeister, 153; Michel, 151; Kraeger, 151; Snedwin, 189. Total, 847.

SECOND GAME.

George Washington Council—Haage, 155; Werner, 133; Englert, 174; Laine, 175; A. Fuchs, 182. Total, 819.

Sherman Council—Wilson, 161; R. Miles, 180; Jasper, 133; A. Miles 167; Restle, 167. Total, 808.

THIRD GAME.

Lady Washington Council—Haage, 123; Werner, 151; Englert, 168; Laine, 186; A. Fuchs, 183. Total, 811.

George Washington Council—Haage, 125; Werschirmeister 187; Michel, 120; Kraeger, 141; Snedwin, 158. Total, 771.

13th Regiment Bowling Match.

Three games were decided in the Thirteenth Regiment tournament at the armory last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company G—Townsend, 102; Ross, 128; Bogert, 134; Purdy, 147. Total, 655.

Company H—Wilson, 132; Cook, 99; Jones, 110; Clark, 142; Quallman, 121. Total, 604.

SECOND GAME.

Company K—Carson, 129; Bodin, 130; Herr, 116; Rogers, 154; Nash, 150. Total, 705.

Company H—Wilson, 137; Plate, 88; Jones, 92; Clark, 117; Quallman, 131. Total, 565.

THIRD GAME.

Company G.—Townsend, 145; Ross, 120; Bogert, 143; Frank, 128; Purdy, 133. Total, 709.

Company K.—Carson, 152; Bodin, 139; Herr, 158; Rogers, 165; Nash, 141. Total, 755.

Columbia League Contestants Even.

The Premier, Standard, and Owl teams broke even in last night's series in the Columbia League. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Premier—O. Moses, 166; Litchenberg, 165; E. Moses, 176; Ullman, 150; L. Moses, 199. Total, 856.

Standard—Koehler, 199; Allison, 178; Tobin, 164; Thompson, 139; Weyman, 147. Total, 827.

SECOND GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 203; Allison, 190; Tobin, 153; Thompson, 161; Weyman, 166. Total, 873.

Owl—Bellmer, 186; Sauer, 160; Miles, 157; Kraemer, 173; Stearn, 165. Total, 841.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—Bellmer, 164; Sauer, 190; Miles, 166; Kraemer, 163; Stearn, 206. Total, 889.

Premier—O. Moses, 168; Litchenberg, 145; E. Moses, 125; Ullman, 165; L. Moses, 146. Total, 749.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Morningside, Lotus, Premier.
Columbia League—Riverdale, Oerel, Hamilton.
American National—Bleecker, Empire, Columbia.
Arlington National—M. M. M., Homestead, Welcome.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Washington Irving, Brevoort, Philadelpho.

BIG TEAMS WORK HARD

Harvard and Yale Prepare for the Struggle on Saturday.

FUMBLING A CRIMSON FAULT

Several Players Guilty of This Weakness—Coaches Will Now Try to Get Strong Team Play.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—Now for Yale. That was the spirit of the 'Varsity practice to-day, and as a result there was plenty of dash and determination in the work. The principal object of the coaches from now on will be to get team play, and correct such faults as fumbling, off-side play, and holding. The fumbling has become a very serious matter, and with but a week to remedy this fault, the coaches are naturally a bit anxious, as in to-day's practice such men as Reid, Sawin, and Kendall frequently fumbled the ball at critical moments. Ellis was taken out of the game to-day because of his constant fumbling, and unless he remedies this fault he may yet lose his place to Reid.

The work to-day consisted of a half hour of signal practice, followed by twenty-five minutes of line-up work against the second eleven. This was the longest practice for some time, but the men are feeling good and the day was clear and cold, just the kind of weather for football. Kendall, Ellis, and Reid scored touch-downs and Sawin dropped a pretty goal from the field from the 25 yard line. Kendall and Sawin at right and left-half played their usual game. Both were guilty of costly fumbling, however, and were at times very slow in starting.

The greatest cause for encouragement is the return of Daly to his old reliable playing. When Daly caught the fumbling epidemic recently it was the straw which broke the camel's back, and Coach Diblee was heartily discouraged. But Daly has recovered and is now playing his usual game. His generalship is now excellent, and he catches punts surely and rushes the ball for good gains.

Ellis made a number of good centre gains to-day, but he fumbled repeatedly, and once lost the ball on his opponents' two-yard line. He was taken out of the game at this point and replaced by Reid. The latter's line bucking was decidedly better than it has been at any time this season, and recalled to the coaches the Reid of last year's Harvard eleven, whose line bucking at that time was unexcelled by any player on the gridiron.

Reid's ankle still troubles him a great deal and this handicaps him in the struggle with Ellis for the position of full back. The condition of the field on Saturday may decide between the two men, as Reid would probably be better on a muddy gridiron, while Ellis hits the line best on a dry day.

The defense to-day was very good, and the second team gained little ground. Hallowell and Bistline fell off some in their end playing. Campbell played his own position for a while and did good work. Burnett returned to the squad to-day after a quiet week's rest in the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he has been treated for a slight case of blood poisoning, due to a chafed ankle. He took his old position at centre and played a splendid defensive game. Trainer McMasters was worried somewhat lest some one should be hurt on the partly frozen ground, but his fears were unrealized. The field has been covered with hay to keep it from freezing.

A large crowd of coaches were out, among them Lewis, Cranston, I. A. Sullivan, the '97 half back; R. D. Wrenn, J. J. Hayes, Merriman, Mason, Edgar Wrightington, Captain in '97; Norman Cabot, '99; J. Hallowell, R. Holden, B. Waters, Bouve, the '98 guard; P. D. Haughton, and Thatcher, '94 tackle.

YALE TRIES SOME TRICKS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—Yale's coaches took advantage of the cold, bracing air to-day and gave the squad a hard and long afternoon's work. The secret practice was half an hour longer than usual. A large crowd shivered on the outside, waiting to get in the inclosed field and see the work. At the secret practice the old formations planned earlier in the season were tried over and over again. It is the last week before the game with Harvard, and the coaches are going to take advantage of every minute of time.

Among the plays were some that have not yet been publicly tried, but are being kept for the struggle with Harvard. The 'Varsity and scrub elevens did not line up in the secret practice, but devoted the time entirely to trying formations and rehearsing signals.

A great surprise was sprung at the Yale field during the practice. When the crowd flocked into the gates after the secret work, they saw George Foster Sanford, the former great Columbia coach, in full football armor, giving his attention to Yale's line men, more particularly Cunha and Olcott. Sanford's work seemed to have its effect on Cunha, for he played with much more spirit than he has shown in some time. The other coaches were Rogers, Butterworth, McClung, Hinkey, Bull, Murphy, Camp, Rhodes, Chadwick, and Cochran. McClung is a late arrival.

When Sanford was through with the line men and Bull had given the backs pointers on catching, punts, and rushing, the 'Varsity and scrub sides lined up for fifteen-minute halves. They played well for men that had been in battle only two days before. The men were all in good form and there was not a limp or a bruise to show for the game with Pennsylvania State College.

Fincke was given a rest and Weare substituted at quarter back. Fincke's work in Saturday's game was not altogether satisfactory and Weare may push him some for the position. Gordon Brown, the guard, has a tendency to malinger and was not out to-day. Hale is getting into condition and filled left tackle to-day. It is said he will hold the position.

The 'Varsity lined up as follows: Ends, Hubbell, Sultzer, and Winter; tackles, Hale and Stillman; guards, Wade and Olcott; centre, Cunha; quarter back, Weare; half backs, Chadwick, Keane, and Richards; full backs, McBride and Adams.

The 'Varsity scored immediately after the ball went into play. Richards made a touch-down on a forty-yard run. After this the college side was given the ball, but it could not gain through the 'Varsity line. The 'Varsity tried tackle formations and end plays, generally gaining their distance. Interference showed an improvement and the men conducted the formations in better shape than usual. Hubbell showed up strong and only once displayed any weakness, and then when Kelfer stole around him for fifteen yards. McBride punted well, and his kicking gave the 'Varsity a touch-down at the opening of the second half.

Toward the end of the last half the offensive work was not as satisfactory as at first. The 'Varsity rushed the ball to the scrubs' three-yard line and could not get it over. Sharpe tried for a goal from the field from the ten-yard line, but kicked too low.

To-morrow and Wednesday the work will be severe, and much attention will be devoted to the strengthening of centre and quarter back.

PRINCETON GETS ANOTHER REST.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Following the scheme introduced after the Brown game the practice to-day consisted mostly of play between the scrubs and a team composed of 'Varsity substitutes, while the regulars who played through the game with the Indians were given a rest. This is not necessitated by the physical condition of the team, for it has never this Fall come out of a game in such good shape.

Beginning to-morrow the team will get its most severe drilling of the season, and it is probable that nothing but the lightest kind of work will be done during the week which precedes the Yale game. The substitute team which took the place of the 'Varsity to-day was unusually strong. Mitchell took Booth's place at centre, while Dana and Wright were the guards. "Eddie" Holt, the coach, was one of the tackles, and the ends were played by Roper and Lathrope, who played during the latter part of the Indian game.

Kafer, Levick, and Burke played at half, and Kafer did some splendid running. His inability to get practice more than two or three times a week heretofore has delayed his development, and he is far from being in good form. He expects now to work regularly until the end of the season.

The problem of picking the half backs for the Yale game is the only one the coaches have, and this week's play will have to determine it. Heretofore, Knight was only considered a substitute, but since his fine performance on Saturday, he will have to be considered in the choice. McCord's consistent work for three weeks past makes it probable that he will start in the game. The 'Varsity men were put through a short signal practice to-day, and every man was in his place except Hillebrand, who is still somewhat sore.

CORNELL'S TEAM CRIPPLED.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Manager Porter of the Cornell football team this afternoon announced that, at the request of Oberlin College, the game with Cornell had been canceled. The reason assigned by Oberlin was that her team has practically gone to pieces. Cornell readily agreed to Oberlin's offer of cancellation, for her own team is far from being in fine shape.

Since the Columbia-Cornell game the Cornell men have not been in good condition, and to-day Caldwell, right guard, and Pierson, centre, went to the infirmary, both suffering from the effects of severe colds. Walbridge is still in poor condition, and the team, as a whole, is in need of much repair. The cancellation of the Oberlin game will give Cornell two weeks and more in which to prepare for what is really the most important game of her season. It is the coming game with Pennsylvania, on Thanksgiving Day.

Coach Haughton left yesterday for Cambridge, and will bring back with him on next Monday Coach Lewis, who will assist in preparing the men for their final contest. Capt. Starbuck feels gratified that the Oberlin game is canceled and believes that the men will be in good condition by Thanksgiving.

COLUMBIA COACH HELPING YALE.

The 'Varsity team at Columbia rested yesterday. Capt. Wilson had the "scrubs" out for practice, however, and some good work was done.

Coach G. Foster Sanford is at New Haven, where he is helping to get the Yale team in shape for next Saturday's game with Harvard. He will probably remain away until Wednesday. Capt. Wilson will coach the Columbia squad until his return.

The teams representing the medical departments of Columbia and Cornell will play at Manhattan Field on Nov. 25.

Manager Mitchell still has hopes of arranging a game between Cornell and Harvard at Manhattan Field on Dec. 2. Cornell has answered favorably, but no definite action has as yet been taken by Harvard.

Quakers Get Signal Practice.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Very little work was done by the University of Pennsylvania football team to-day. With the exception of Overfield and Outland, all the players were out for practice. The 'Varsity was put through signal drill for about an hour. During that time the team was taught several new formations, they being principally variations of Pennsylvania's famous guards back. All the men are in good condition notwithstanding Saturday's hard game with Michigan. Pennsylvania plays Pennsylvania State College on Friday, and on Saturday the 'Varsity will witness the Harvard-Yale game.

OBSERVE "NEW YORK DAY."

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 13.—New Yorkers in force took possession of the National Export Exposition to-day. A special train carrying a large number of leading citizens of the metropolis arrived at 11:30 o'clock. The party was composed of prominent business men, politicians, and others who came by special invitation of the Merchants' Association of New York. The day was officially known as "New York Day."

The party was met by a committee composed of Philadelphia city officials, Directors of the exposition, and others. In the New York party Gov. Roosevelt was represented by Col. Archie E. Baxter of the Governor's Staff, and Mayor Van Wyck by Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council of Manhattan. The party was escorted directly to the Exposition Auditorium, where the exercises of the day were opened without delay.

Donald Mackay, representing the Merchants' Association, acted as Chairman. Mayor Ashbridge made the address of welcome, which was responded to by Randolph Guggenheimer. The latter paid a tribute to the exposition, and predicted that good results would follow its existence.

Congressman Sulzer of New York also made an address commendatory of the enterprise, and urging support and encouragement for the coming Buffalo Exposition.

Director General Wilson of the National Exposition followed with brief remarks of welcome to the visitors. In the course of his address he stated that the object of the exposition was the stimulation of the export trade of the entire country and that the good results of the commercial congress recently held would be far-reaching.

Col. Archie E. Baxter, who represented Gov. Roosevelt, followed in an address, saying the Governor sincerely regretted the pressure of public business which compelled his absence from this occasion. Col. Baxter complimented Philadelphia and her history, and especially extolled the Commercial Museum, which he said is an advantage to the business of the entire country.

Following the exercises in the Convention Hall the visitors took in the exposition as best suited their individual taste, after having been served with a luncheon in the banquet room of the North Pavilion.

At 6 o'clock an elaborate dinner was partaken of in the exposition restaurant, at which brief speeches and toasts were exchanged between guests and entertainers.

At 7 o'clock a special train bearing the official party left for New York. The party included, in addition to those named as speakers, Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and Charles J. Canda, ex-Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

All the visitors expressed great satisfaction at the extent and importance of the exposition.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

FREIGHT RATE DECISION.

Court Holds that Railway Discrimination Against Chattanooga.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—In the case of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway vs. the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of Judge Severn in the Circuit Court, involving the controversy between Chattanooga and Nashville under the long and short haul provision of the Inter-State Commerce law.

Charges were made against the Louisville and Nashville and other railways that there were discriminations in favor of Nashville on through Eastern freights, although that city was 150 miles further from the Atlantic seaboard than Chattanooga. The decision is regarded as an important precedent on the short haul requirement.

The lower court concluded that the defendants violated the fourth section of the Inter-State Commerce act in charging a higher rate from New York and other Eastern cities to Chattanooga than to Nashville. The Appellate Court therefore holds that the order enjoining them from doing so is right, and the decree of the court below in affirming the order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is affirmed.

MR. HILL DENIES A RUMOR.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 13.—President Hill denies the story that he is interested in a proposition to establish a steamship and rail line from London to Hongkong.

"I have," he said, "as much idea of constructing a new line of transportation to the planet Mars as I have of arranging for a steamship and rail line from London to Hongkong. What would be the use of it? To-day the Atlantic is filled with ships of all descriptions, it is, in fact, a veritable steam ferry, and the lines now running can for the present handle all the business offered them."

Go to Look Over Pullman Cars.

A combination car of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will leave New Haven to-day for Chicago with New Haven and Hartford officials who are to inspect new types of cars at the works of the Pullmans'. The party will include President John M. Hall, ex-President Charles P. Clark, Master Car Builder W. P. Appleyard, and Superintendent of Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars F. H. Crane.

Messrs. Hall and Clark form a Directors' committee to consider an addition to New Haven and Hartford's independent parlor and sleeping car equipment of two trains of four parlor cars and one combination car in each.

Princeton Runners to Come Heere.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Capt. John Cregan of the track team to-night announced that the cross-country runners to represent Princeton in the intercollegiate steeplechase at Morris Park, N. Y., were chosen to-day. The team consists of Capt. John Cregan, G. A. Chamberlain, J. N. Percy, and R. C. Bachelor. Cregan has broken the mile-run record. Percy has a record of a half mile in 1:59.

WOMEN GOLFERS AT ARDSLEY.

Miss Underhill and Mrs. C. S. Brown Contestants in the Qualifying Round for the Hudson Cup.

Two golf champions took part yesterday in the open tournament for women suddenly announced by the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry, last week. They were Miss Ruth Underhill, the present holder of that title, and Mrs. Charles S. Brown of the Shinnecock Golf Club.

Mrs. Brown's name is not engrossed upon the magnificent Cox silver cup, which is now the perpetual championship trophy, as that was not played for until 1896 at Morristown. It was the previous year that Mrs. Brown won the honor, at the Meadow Brook golf links, when William H. Sands and a few other golf enthusiasts offered a cup as a starter for women's championship tournaments.

Since that time Mrs. Brown has appeared but seldom in big events, although she keeps in constant practice every Summer at Southampton.

Her game yesterday showed that her hand has by no means lost its cunning, for she made the creditable score of 111 strokes and easily got among the first eight for the chief trophy, the Hudson Cup. Miss Underhill also qualified for that trophy, tying at 106 with Mrs. Thomas Thacher of Englewood for the second best score of the day. Had Miss Beatrix Hoyt been present, the list of American feminine champions would have been complete. The latter, however, maintained her determination, made early in the season, to play in very few competitions.

Better conditions for golfing would be hard to find. There was just enough snap in the air to impart a rosy color to the fair contestants' cheeks and to bring out the best part of their game. More than twenty women went over the course, and had the announcement been made earlier, many more doubtless would have been seen. The committee decided to extend the tournament through Friday, and the first match play rounds for the two cups will be played to-day.

The prize for the lowest score yesterday was won by Miss Eunice Terry, the victor of the recent open event at Baltusrol. She completed the eighteen holes in 101 strokes. Singularly enough, both she and Miss Underhill did their worst on the home hole. Miss Terry taking 9, her highest figure, and the champion 11 strokes, which was more than any of the other competitors required. Miss Lilian Brooks, a former Ardsley champion, played one of her best games this season, finishing in 109. Besides Mrs. Brown, two others also did 111—Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, the club champion last year, and Mrs. F. K. McLane of the Baltimore Country Club. Mrs. Ashmore of Baltusrol beat Miss Lucy Herron, who won the Consolation Cup in the Philadelphia championships, for eighth place, and Miss Herron headed the Consolation Cup set.

The eight who qualified for the Hudson Cup were, with full scores:

Miss Eunice Terry, Ardsley—		
Out	48	
In	53—	101
Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau—		
Out	51	
In	55—	106
Mrs. Thomas Thacher, Englewood—		
Out	56	
In	50—	106
Miss Lillian Brooks, Ardsley—		
Out	51	
In	58—	109
Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Shinnecock—		
Out	58	
In	53—	111
Mrs. A. DeWitt Cochrane, Ardsley—		
Out	55	
In	56—	111
Mrs. F. K. McLane, Baltimore—		
Out	57	
In	54—	111
Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol—		
Out	53	
In	59—	112

Caddies' Tournament at Morristown.

Morris County's annual tournament for its caddies took place yesterday over the club's golf links at Morristown, N. J. The prospect of winning one of six money prizes ranging in value from 50 cents to $3, brought out some twenty caddies, and many members watched the fun. Some of the little fellows play admirable golf, and the only practice they get is with an old club in an obscure corner of a meadow. Edward Mack, who usually carries Miss Kip's clubs, proved champion caddy by finishing the nine holes in forty-seven strokes. John Maloney and Thomas Gaffney each did 50 and divided second and third money.

INTERCITY BILLIARD MATCH.

M. H. Muldair defeated J. B. Stark in the first game of the intercity and intercity amateur billiard tournament last night at Slosson's Academy.

The game was a fourteen-inch balk-line handicap, Stark conceding 80 points to his opponent, and was played under the rules of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. Both men were in good form and made fair averages.

Up to the eighteenth inning Muldair had an advantage. Stark at this point made a magnificent run of 77, his nursing and open table play causing the crowd to applaud him. He maintained his advantage up to the twenty-eighth inning, when he lost his mastery over the balls. Muldair had by careful play kept within hailing distance. From this inning to the finish he drew ahead, and with runs of 21 and 9 in the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth innings ran the game out.

F. A. Keeney and W. Arnold play this afternoon and F. Poggenburg and A. R. Townsend play in the evening. The score:

Muldair—1 1 18 4 13 36 4 2 12 0 10 5 11 3 3 1 1 2 3 4 0 0 0 4 0 11 6 0 11 0 0 1 11 9 3 0 0 22 9. Total, 220. Average, 5 25-39. High runs, 18, 36, 21.

Stark—0 4 10 0 2 3 17 2 4 0 16 0 39 2 0 0 0 77 10 1 7 1 4 7 0 6 2 1 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 2 1 2 1 8. Total, 233. Average, 5 38-39. High runs, 17, 39, 77.

FOX HUNTERS IN KENTUCKY.

National Association Assembles for Its Annual Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—Sportsmen from various parts of the country are here to attend the annual meeting of the National Fox Hunters' Association at Estill Springs, beginning Wednesday. Representative dogs from the principal kennels of the United States will be here. Dr. Sturgill, the President, arrives to-morrow. Parties from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Tennessee, and other States will be on hand.

The Races at Bennings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—To-day's races resulted:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, non-winners in 1899. Five and one-half furlongs. Uncle Louis, 112 pounds, (H. Lewis,) 5 to 1, won; Aratoma, 112, (Jenkins,) 7 to 1 and 2½ to 1, second; Tyrba, 104, (

BROOKLYN TRANSIT FIGHT

Citizens in Corona to Hold a Mass Meeting.

ALL OPPOSE DOUBLE FARES

Mr. Hanbury Says Ninety-five, Not One and a Half, Per Cent. Are Dissatisfied.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Citizens of Brooklyn to take action against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company for its adoption of double fares and its new system of transfers has made much progress since the meeting last Saturday night.

A great many affidavits have already been secured from persons living along the company's lines reciting grievances of various sorts. Some of the merchants on Fifth Avenue have made affidavits setting forth that they have already been injured by the two fares imposed, and that through present methods property values have already been reduced in the outlying sections, and that further reductions will follow.

Chairman Harry A. Hanbury said yesterday that the legal aspect of the case is being carefully looked up so that when the representatives of the citizens appear before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners on Saturday one of the strongest indictments ever brought against a local railroad will be presented.

"Mr. Rossiter's secretary, Col. Williams, has said that the people of Bay Ridge constitute but 1½ per cent. of the patrons of the road," said he, "and that the entire suburban patronage amounts to not over 5 per cent. He also said that the road preferred to please the other 95 per cent. and let the 5 per cent. go.

"Very well. The fact as we find it today is that the 95 per cent. are the ones who are displeased, and that they have real, not fancied, grievances. From all over the city we get reports that this new system of the company is causing general dissatisfaction.

"Mr. Rossiter must surely know that something must be wrong if people in Flushing, Corona, and other places in that section, as well as the people in the western part of town are holding meetings, all with a common object in view. He cannot justly say that the people of the Bay Ridge section are 'kickers' and imply that the others are satisfied with his traffic arrangements. This uprising of Brooklyn people is genuine, and means far more than President Rossiter is ready to admit—a tremendous sentiment against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company."

George L. Rapelye, Postmaster at Corona, said last night that the people of Corona are also suffering from the new schedule.

"The old system was bad enough," said he, "but the one which went into effect Nov. 1 is infinitely worse. If we can do no better, we would prefer the old one. On every side in our part of town I hear complaints."

The citizens of Corona will hold a mass meeting to-night in Firemen's Hall to register their protest against the company. A call has been issued for this meeting, signed by many of the most prominent residents and business men of Corona. It sets forth that "the new schedule of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company injures our section. It has annoyances, delays, and dangers to the aged and weak, and the demand for two fares where one formerly sufficed has justly aroused a storm of indignation." It is signed by the Rev. Harris K. Smith, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Thomas W. Howard, builder; U. T. Chamberlain, undertaker; the Rev. William J. Peck, pastor of the Union Church; George L. Rapelye, Postmaster of Corona; Dr. Frank Wickham; Charles H. Schloo, grocer; William J. Hamilton, real estate; the Rev. James J. Corrigan, rector of the Roman Catholic Church; Earl Lee, builder; Gilbert B. Voorhees, real estate; C. M. Offray, merchant; Dr. F. L. Johnson, Charles H. Georgi; Morris Connolly, contractor; E. A. Campbell, real estate; A. G. Dimmerling, grocer; John Main, undertaker; Charles Van Wickel, insurance; M. Glickman, hardware; John A. Turner, real estate; Patrick Weir, Hydrant Inspector; Henry C. Gessner, druggist; Hugo Kupillas, insurance.

Resolutions to be presented to the Railroad Commission and President Rossiter have been prepared and will be adopted at the meeting.

Several ministers of South Brooklyn have added their protests at the company's methods. Among these is the Rev. W. L. Ferris, pastor of the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church. He said: "It seems to me that the whole thing is an attempt to get rid of the transfer system altogether, and it is simply the first step in that direction. The most unpleasant feature of the affair is the promises that were held out to the people of this section by President Rossiter as compared to the actual condition of things. He said he was going to give transfers to and from the elevated road at all points of intersection with the trolley, and we were going to have a beautiful electric elevator at Sixty-fifth Street.

"Things were tolerable as they existed before this change and every one thought that it was a gradual evolution into good service. But now we have a system that is amateur in its conception. If it is carried out on present lines it will be as monumental an instance of bad faith as can be found anywhere. It is not rapid transit, but a bold attempt to squeeze the people."

The Rev. Charles Scudder, pastor of the Bay Ridge Dutch Reformed Church, said: "I certainly am opposed to the system. As operated now it is not in my opinion consistent with the franchise. I believe and believe strongly, that the public ought to have the option of transferring to either the elevated or surface roads as best suits their convenience."

PUEBLOS OPPOSE A CANAL.

Delegation of Indians Protest that Their Farms Are Endangered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Pueblo Indians have sent a delegation to Washington to protest against an action which, they say, will reduce their water supply and render their farms useless.

The Albuquerque and Irrigation Company intends to build a deep canal, forty miles long, through their territory. The land has been surveyed and condemned. The canal is to begin at the Rio Grande, thirty miles north of Albuquerque, and the headworks and dam are located just south of the lands of the Pueblo and San Felipe reservations.

The Pueblos obtained an injunction, which was dissolved, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of New Mexico, where it is pending. The appeal does not operate as a stay, and the company is going ahead with its operations. The Indians became uneasy, and sent a delegation of five to the capital to intercede for them. The delegates could not get any help from the Indian Office, and will lay their case before Secretary Hitchcock.

American Head of Law Association.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—News was received in this city to-day that the Executive Council of the International Law Association, at a meeting held in London Oct. 30, elected Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut President of the association, to succeed Sir Richard E. Webster, Attorney General of England, whose term expires this year. It was decided to hold the next conference of the association in Rouen next August, probably about Aug. 14.

Dr. Dexter's Academy Closed.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The students of the New York Naval Academy started for their homes to-day and the school is closed. Dr. William Hart Dexter, the missing clergyman, was Principal of the academy, and his wife has given up all hope of ever finding her husband alive. She and her family will probable remove to Springfield, Mass., this week.

Four Women Rioters Found Insane.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Four of the principal rioters in the insurrection which occurred recently at the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, have been declared insane by a local commission in lunacy, and today were removed to the Matteawan State Hospital for insane criminals, the findings of the commission having been approved by the court.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Hamlet Cotton Mills, Woonsocket, R. I., Partially Destroyed.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Nov. 13.—The middle boiler in the steam power plant of the Hamlet Cotton Mills, operated by the Pycott Manufacturing Company, exploded this morning. Frank Rugo, the night watchman, was killed instantly and the day fireman was severely injured. The boilers and boilerhouse were destroyed.

The explosion shook the whole city and showered the surrounding territory with missiles, causing broken glass in all the Hamlet village houses and even in houses half a mile away. The accident caused a suspension of work at the mills.

GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

$30,000 Worth of Jewels Stolen in a Cleveland Store.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Thirty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds were stolen this afternoon from the store of Sigler Brothers, on Euclid Avenue. Three men entered the store, which is on the second floor. One of the trio stood at the elevator cage and the other two entered the office of Mr. Sigler. One of the strangers engaged the attention of one of the clerks and the other talked to Mr. Sigler, at whose side was a black box, 4 by 10 inches, containing the diamonds.

Mr. Sigler says that his attention was detracted for a moment, and upon turning to his supposed customers, both had fled and the box of jewels was gone. The police have no clue save a description furnished by Mr. Sigler.

ROBBERS' VICTIM DIES.

Brutal Beating Received Nov. 2 Kills Dr. Morison of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Dr. James M. Morison, the aged physician who was robbed and brutally beaten by two men at his home, 1330 Myrtle Avenue, on the evening of Nov. 2, died of his injuries this morning. The thieves got nearly $1,200 in money and valuables. John Schmeltzing, who took Dr. Morison home from a near-by resort on the evening of the robbery, has been arrested, but is out on bail.

Dr. Morison served with distinction during the civil war in the Seventh and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments and joined the regular army as a Surgeon at the close of the rebellion. His wife died a year ago from ptomaine poisoning thought to have resulted from eating crab meat. Two grown sons survive them.

ALLEGED BIGAMIST ARRESTED.

Monroe Is Said to Have Wives in Half a Dozen Cities.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—James Monroe, who is said to have wives in half a dozen cities and who is also wanted for a number of alleged swindling operations, has been arrested here and will be held pending the arrival of officers from Rochester, N. Y., where he will be tried on charges of bigamy and swindling. Monroe, it is alleged, married Mrs. Mary J. Colthar of Bunker Hill, Ill., and deserted her at Rochester after securing $4,100 from her. According to the police, Monroe has wives in St. Louis, Evansville, Ind.; New York City, Rochester, and Canada.

Monroe is said to have conducted his operations through various matrimonial bureaus. In his satchel were found several hundred letters from women all over the country accepting Monroe's advertised proposals.

DID NOT KNOW IT WAS LOADED.

Boy, Imitating a Highwayman, Kills a Cigar Dealer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—William Rowland Hunn, aged seventeen years, son of Ezekiel Hunn, a well-known lawyer, today accidentally shot and killed Edwin Lippincott in the latter's cigar store. Hunn was arrested and committed to await the action of the Coroner.

In explaining the tragedy, Hunn said that during a conversation with Mr. Lippincott and some companions he, Hunn, was attempting to demonstrate how a "hold-up" could be accomplished. He pointed a pistol at Mr. Lippincott, at the same time commanding him to hold up his hands. Mr. Lippincott obeyed, and with the weapon covering his heart Hunn snapped the trigger. The bullet took effect in the right side of the victim's breast, and he died almost instantly. He was forty years old.

Hunn says he did not know the pistol was loaded.

ASK PENSION MODIFICATIONS.

Committee Appointed at Grand Army Encampment Visits President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Committee on Pension Legislation appointed at the recent encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Philadelphia called at the White House to-day and presented to the President the report adopted at the encampment asking for a modification of certain regulations relative to pensions.

The report asks the President, if he deem it within his authority so to do, to issue an executive order to the effect that in determining the pensionable status of a soldier and in fixing his rate of pension the several disabilities which he may have sustained shall be grouped and taken into consideration. The report further asks the President to direct that the practice of refusing pensions to widows of soldiers who have incomes of $96 a year or more be discontinued, and that the limit of income in such cases shall be raised to $250 a year.

The committee was with the President for more than an hour and a half. The members stated that Commissioner of Pensions Evans was heartily in accord with these suggestions, but maintaining, however, that the remedy lay entirely with Congress. The President assured the committee that the matter would have the fullest consideration.

Supposed Suicide of a Bethel Man.

DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 13.—An explosion shook Bethel this morning, and an investigation resulted in the finding of the dead body of John Signor, one of the best-known men of the borough, in his house, which, shattered by some unknown explosive, was on fire. Signor was found lying on the bed in his room with a bullet wound in the right temple. Near by was a revolver. Just what caused the explosion is a mystery, but it is believed that Mr. Signor took his own life. He was fifty-five years old.

Epidemic of Measles in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—The epidemic of measles in this city is spreading, and new cases are being reported at an alarming rate. During the past three days sixty-eight new cases have been reported to the Health Department, and it is believed that there are many cases which have not been reported. Two hundred and thirty-seven cases have been reported since Oct. 1, and the authorities learned to-day that the disease was spreading through a large number of schools.

Oklahoma Attorney Dies on Train.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 13.—News was received here to-day from Chicago representatives of the Santa Fé Railway Company that S. L. Overstreet, United States District Attorney for Oklahoma, died suddenly this morning on a Santa Fé passenger train west of Chicago. Mr. Overstreet was on his way to Franklin, Ind., where he was going to attend a family reunion to celebrate the golden wedding of his parents.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived here from New York this morning, and is staying at Princeton Inn. Mrs. Davis is visiting her grandson, Charles Hayes, who is a student at the Lawrenceville School. She attended a concert in University Hall this evening.

Wheelman Killed, Father Dying.

CASTILE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Harry Taylor of Hunts was instantly killed, and his father, J. R. Taylor, fatally injured last evening near Carrigan's crossing, one mile east of Castile. They were wheeling to Hunts between the tracks, went on the west-bound track to allow an east-bound train to pass, and were struck by an engine.

To be Consul at Coaticook, Canada.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The President has appointed Jesse H. Johnson of Texas to be Consul of the United States at Coaticook, Quebec, Canada.

BIDS FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Commission to Advertise for Them, to be Opened Jan. 15.

CITY COULD BUILD THE ROAD

Controller Coler Favors It in the Absence of Private Offers—Third Avenue Railroad Considering.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met for the first time in their new offices on the fourth floor of 320 Broadway yesterday afternoon and took the final steps necessary to authorize the advertising for bids from contractors to build the underground road. The meeting was brief and harmonious, and the Board will have no further important work to do before opening the sealed bids which may have been sent in on Jan. 15, 1900. This will give the contractors about two months in which to make their estimates. The advertisement will appear in two or three days.

President Alexander E. Orr presided yesterday, and the other Commissioners present were Controller Coler, Woodbury Langdon, John H. Starin, and George L. Rives. The counsel for the Board, Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, and the board's chief engineer, William Barclay Parsons, were also in attendance. The meeting was held for the special purpose of approving the amended contract, the contractor's bond now having been reduced from $14,000,000 to $5,000,000. This contract was promptly approved, and the matter of the advertising was then attended to, and the date for opening bids fixed. Roughly speaking, the board thinks the entire work will cost about $35,000,000. It was said after yesterday's meeting that if any prospective bidder should find it impossible to complete his estimates by Jan. 15, he could get an extension of time, the date for opening all the bids being postponed.

Each bidder must agree, in the event of the contract being awarded to him, to put up a bond in the sum of $5,000,000 and to deposit $1,000,000 in cash as a supplementary guarantee of faithful performance—both immediately. While building the road, for which five years is allowed, he must pay the interest on the bonds issued by the city to furnish him the money for the work, and in addition one per cent. annually on the amount of these bonds to form a sinking fund, which, it is calculated, will entirely redeem the issue at the end of the fifty years for which he is to operate the completed road. Besides this, he is to pay the city a certain percentage of all his gross earnings above $5,000,000 yearly, the size of this percentage and the sum for which he undertakes to build the road both being the subjects for the competitive bidding.

After completing the road the contractor must furnish an additional bond of $1,000,000 to insure his paying the city's proportion of the gross earnings. At the same time his cash guarantee of $1,000,000 and his original bond of $5,000,000 will be released. The contractor must bid for the entire contract, bidding by sections, of which there are four, and can build by sections, beginning at the southern terminal. One man will get the whole contract and may go ahead with it at his convenience, always providing that he must complete it in five years. Whenever he needs money for the work, he may make a requisition for it on the city, and the city must let him have it.

Controller Coler said after the meeting that he thought the city would get a bid. "We certainly ought to get one," said he. "The bond has now been reduced and the conditions are eminently fair. In fact, in my judgment, if the city has made any mistake, it is in making the contract too lenient to the contractors.

"If anything should interfere with the city's getting a bid for building the road, the municipality should take up the matter and build the road itself. The debt limit problem is out of the way, the passage of the Constitutional amendment regarding it having given us a clear field on that score, and it would be perfectly feasible for the city to take up the construction in sections. It would then own the road, and could operate it, although it might be advisable to lease it to some private party."

Frederic B. Esler, President of the Metropolis Contract Company, said yesterday that the question of the price of material might seriously interfere with his company's entering the competition. "I cannot say now whether we shall or shall not bid," said he. "We shall wait to see what the advertisement says before deciding." He added that he was compelled to go to Europe directly, and doubted if he could do anything with it. The Metropolis Contract Company, he said, had already spent $30,000 in investigating the rapid transit matter, all of which sum would be wasted if the company kept out of the bidding now.

O'Brien & Sheehan may bid for the contract. H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was quoted yesterday as saying that that corporation was out of the race and that none of its stockholders would unite to bid for the contract. The Third Avenue Road will probably bid. Edward Lauterbach said last night:

"The Third Avenue Road has not definitely decided to bid, but is taking the matter under serious consideration. It is not impossible that a special meeting of the directors will be called in a few days to consider the matter. Whatever is done will be done by the road officially. We shall need a good deal of time to make up our estimates. Sixty days is none too long."

SEWER FRAUD CASE APPEALED.

District Attorney Steele of Brooklyn Carries It to Higher Court.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Papers on appeal in the case of the People versus Kane were filed to-day with the Court of Appeals by District Attorney Steele of Brooklyn. The appeal is from the decision of the Appellate Court affirming Justice Jenks's decision that the indictment against Sewer Commissioner James Kane is defective.

District Attorney Steele holds that the indictment as found by the Grand July upon the charges presented by the Brooklyn League, is sound and that the Court of Appeals will sustain it. The indictment charged that Commissioner Kane willfully disregarded the provisions of the charter in giving contracts for cleaning sewer basins in Brooklyn at $4.75 a basin without public letting. Contractor Cunningham did the work, and presented a number of bills, each under $2,000, but aggregating over $17,000. Controller Coler refused to pay, and the contractor brought suit against the city.

Postal Rates on Souvenirs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A formal order was issued to-day to the effect that all gifts or souvenirs mailed to and by persons in the United States service in Puerto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, Cuba, and the Philippines shall carry only domestic postage, providing they be properly marked, unsealed, and under four pounds in weight.

GOMEZ REFUSES PENSION.

Cuban General Declines the Offer to Relieve His Want.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Gen. Gomez writes to La Lucha that he has seen with great pleasure the announcement of a project to raise funds to meet his personal needs, but that such a proposition would not do him honor in the execution, and that he must beg leave to refuse the offer in advance.

"This is not a time," he declares, "for Cubans to occupy themselves with the private concerns of any individual. When they become absolute masters of the island, which will be a glorious consummation, there will be opportunity to attend to personal matters."

New York Firm May Build Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The board appointed by the Construction Board of the Navy Department to investigate the facilities of Townsend & Downey of New York, one of the bidders for the new cruisers, to fulfill the contract they seek, has returned here. The board finds that their facilities are fully up to the standard demanded by law at this stage of the proceedings, while they have three months after the award of contract to complete their preparations for active work. Their bid was the lowest on the list, conforming closely to the department plans, so that it is considered likely that they will secure the contract for one of the new cruisers of the Denver class.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Yankton has sailed from Port Royal for Gibara.

The Solace has sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, en route for Manila.

The Eagle has arrived at Neuvitas, the Monocacy at Shanghai, the Adams at Whatcom, and the Scorpion at Kingston.

McKinley to Speak at Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President McKinley to-day promised to make an address at Mount Vernon on Dec. 14, when the Masonic observance of the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death will occur.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES D. FISH.—James D. Fish confessed judgment yesterday for $2,824 in favor of Uriah H. Dudley for money loaned to Mr. Fish between April 19, 1898, and Nov. 1, 1899, and for money loaned to Mr. Fish's son and daughter.

MAX SHAPIRO.—Max Shapiro, manufacturer of mattresses at 316-320 Broome Street, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph J. Corn, without preference. He has been in business for five years. Eisman & Levy, his attorneys, said that the assignment was due to dull trade, poor collections, and losses by a fire in April last. The liabilities are $2,000 and the assets $1,000.

JOHN FOLEY.—Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed Everett B. Heyman receiver in supplementary proceedings for John Foley, gold pen manufacturer, of 5 Dey Street, on the application of Joseph R. Jackson, a judgment creditor for $4,098. Mr. Foley stated in his examination that he was not in any business. His wife, Elma, is conducting the business at 5 Dey Street, but he is about the place a great part of the time. He has some jewelry, consisting of a gold watch, $10; two California diamond studs, which cost $1, and a pair of gold cuff buttons. In the past two years he has paid off $10,000 or $15,000 of his debts.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS HODES.—Morris Hodes, salesman residing at 2,168 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,162 and no assets.

SAMUEL RUBENSTEIN.—Samuel Rubenstein, agent, residing at 42 Norfolk Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,213 and no assets. He has been a jewelry peddler.

PHILIP W. CRAWFORD.—Philip W. Crawford of 101 West Eighty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,434 and no assets. He was formerly of Bishop & Crawford, hat manufacturers, of 19 West Houston Street and Newark, N. J., who made an assignment in January, 1890.

WILLIAM E. MIDGLEY.—William E. Midgley of 320 St. Nicholas Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,716,039, of which $1,427,709 are unsecured, $274,763 secured, and $13,567 accommodation paper. Mr. Midgley was formerly of Beecher, Schenck & Co., insurance agents of this city, and President of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Baltimore, and his liabilities are principally in connection with those two concerns. The largest creditors are the receivers of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, $980,111, on notes and suits against Beecher, Schenck & Co.; Boston and Maine Railroad, $337,000, suit against Mr Midgley and other Directors of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company; Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, $20,575; Wolff & Hodge, $15,000, professional services; Robert Sewell, $10,000, professional services. Among the secured creditors are the Southern National Bank, $154,900; Seventh National Bank, $25,000; St. Nicholas Bank, $13,498, and Samuel H. Millard, $27,965. Mr. Midgley's assets consist of a lot in Greenwood Cemetery, $100; judgment against V. R. Schenck, $795; desk, $25; diamond ring, $600; photographs and engravings, $100, all pledged with S. H. Millard. Joint interest with the firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co., in the following securities, all of which are pledged: Eight hundred and twenty-six shares of stock of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, 287 shares American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, 100 shares Pennsylvania Boiler Insurance Company, 30 shares Beecher, Schenck & Co.; certificate of membership in Assurance Lloyds of America, and two bonds of the Carteret Club of Jersey City, the values of which are unknown.

STIRRED UP NEELY CREDITORS.

Insinuation that Nominees for Trusteeship Favor the Bankrupt.

Another meeting of the creditors of F. Tennyson Neely, book publisher at 114 Fifth Avenue, was held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Morris S. Wise, and lasted several hours.

The principal object of the meeting was to elect trustees to manage the estate while in bankruptcy. It was the sense of the meeting that there should be three trustees, and their bond was fixed at $100,000. George C. Coffin nominated for trustees George E. Green, ex-Mayor of Binghamton, N. Y., who has an office in the St. James Building, this city; Alfred J. Lavigne, Secretary of the Charles Craske Company, and James M. Doremus, cashier of the Sprague National Bank. Col. Ethan Allen was suggested by Thomas B. Connery as a representative of the authors. Joseph A. Arnold nominated J. Fred Ackerman of Perkins, Goodwin & Co.; James E. Stewart of the Ben Franklin Press, and James M. Doremus.

Mr. Arnold caused a stir by intimating that the trustees nominated by Mr. Coffin were in the interest of Mr. Neely, and he caused a circular sent out by Mr. Neely to the creditors to be read.

Referee Wise declared that he would not approve the election of any trustee unless he was above suspicion of having an "axe to grind" in favor of the bankrupt. Messrs. Green, Lavigne, and Doremus received the largest number of votes, and the referee said he would give his decision to-day.

Louis Rosenblum Case.

Peter B. Olney has made a report in the bankruptcy case of Louis Rosenblum, now doing business under the name of Rachel Rosenblum & Co., sustaining the objections of the creditors. The referee finds that the bankrupt had an interest in property at 185 Henry Street at the time he declared himself a bankrupt which he failed to disclose, and that he also has an interest in his new firm which he also failed to disclose.

He failed in business in November, 1897. Just before the failure he conveyed the property on Henry Street to his wife, Rachel. He testified that he gave her the property for money borrowed when they were married. He could not show any recorded evidence of having borrowed the money. His creditors, objecting to his discharge from bankruptcy, contend that he transferred the property for the purpose of eluding his debts.

A few months before he declared himself a bankrupt he declared in writing to James Talcott, a creditor, that he owed less than $1,000. He made this declaration in July, 1897, and the following November, when he failed, he owed $10,000 or $11,000, indicating that he purchased between July and November $10,000 worth of merchandise.

When the new firm was started the bankrupt claims that his wife sold her jewelry to a woman in Baltimore, whose name neither of them remembers, for $100, and that she gave this to him to start the new business.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERTSON, Albert C.—Louis Schiessel.	40
AMERICAN AIR POWER COMPANY—P. Morgan.	2,773
AMERICAN WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR—City of New York	259
BANE, Timothy F.—James C. de La Mare	139
BOOKER, George H.—Consolidated Ice Co.	109
BROD, Bernard—Wesley Wheeler	57
BURNET, John G.—John R. Mott	124
BLUST, Sophia, administratrix, &c.—Schurman Bros.	1,764
BUTLER, James H.—T. L. Brown and another	219
BOROWITZ, Morris—James C. de La Mare	569
BLUMENTHAL, Emil E., and Annie Goldfarb—Bernheimer & Schmid	711
BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—W. S. Washington, administrator	3,821
CARLEY, Earle E.—Brennan & Gale	415
DUTTON, James O.—The Hannis Distilling Company	379
DININNY, Ferral C., Jr.—P. S. Ross	1,243
DE PAULA, Coelho A. H.—John B. Stetson Company	299
ENTERPRISE COLD STORAGE WAREhouse Company—City of New York	107
ECCLESINE, Caroline G. M. and Joseph B., Jr.—Mary L. Shear	570
ELLERY, Channing—Lorasso	199
ECKERT, Clenderin—The City of New York	259
FREY, Mark L.—H. F. Hoefler	94
FOWLER, John W.—D. S. Ackerly	258
FISH, James D.—U. H. Dudley	3,824
FRIENAL, Adolph—The City of New York	91
GUEST, Charles E.—W. Falkner	33
GALLAGHER, Martha C.—Isaac Shonberg	120
GOODMAN, Max—Minnie Haberman	1,195
GOODSPEED, Weston A.—W. P. Gerhard	137
GOMBOSSY, Ignatz—Max Spitzel	81
GLATZ, Charles—Wesley Wheeler	57
GREEN, Matthew, and Isidor J. Porcher—The People, &c.	1,000
HEINSIUS, Carl—Erastus Wiman	244
HOBKIRK, Charles—James Kempster	132
HECK, Charles—American Boiler Company	93
HILTON, Henry G.—George Latham	751
HESSER, C. Turner—James R. Senior	100
JOHNSON, Charles W.—George G. DeWitt	2,435
KELLY, James and Lawrence—Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Company, Limited	1,163
KURINSK, Becky—United Electric Light and Power Company	74
KELLY, John, and George Stump—The People, &c	1,000
KELLY, John, and George Stump—The People, &c	1,000
KAZIS, Margareta—A. Guys	536
LOORAM, Peter J.—P. W. Engs & Son Company	709
LEDERER, Rudolf—W. Steiner and another	116
LONG, John T., and David H. Smith—The American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey	1,067
LOVITZ, Mary—Joseph Anderson	250
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Frazer	87
MAXSON, Wesley S.—C. P. Bowne	111
MANHATTAN AND WESTCHESTER Transportation Company—G. Haendler and another	46
MICHAELS, Louis P.—D. A. Mayer and another	29
MARTYN, Florence S.—Henry Lindenmeyr and another	111
MEINECKE, George A.—William Gamble and another	119
MULHERN STEAM HEATING COMpany—R. Hesterberg	293
McMARTIN, John A., and Emilie F. Schiess—James B. Nichols and others	977
PINCUS, Selig and Anna—C. Bimberg	238
ROSENZWEIG, David—Issy Greenberger	37
RICHARDSON, Alphonse A.—E. V. Loew	520
SCHNEPP, Laura.—Maurice Sullivan	133
SONNTAG, John A.—Henry Hollander	123
SELIG, Jacob—Swift & Co.	383
STEPHEN, Judiah L.—H. G. Ward	224
STRAUSS, Herman—J. Hoehn, Jr., and another	1,136
SILBERSTEIN, Solomon—City of New York	500
STRASSER, Edward—City of New York	80
STARR, Nathan and Robert—C. A. Falk and others	39
SONNTAG, John A.—H. Hencken and another	83
TUOMEY, Thomas J.—City of New York	260
TAMMANY, Charles H.—E. H. June and others	1,141
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—Jane Cassidy	669
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Albert W. Ferris	68
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George F. Flack	676
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. W. Ferris	68
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Lovell & Co	46
VAN CLEAF, William—City of New York	139
VANRAALTE, James—The German Bank	376
WYLIE, Edmund W. and George S.—S. Thompson	165
WITTNER, Joseph—W. E. Brown	1,377
WALSH, Jacob—J. Engel and others	301
WESTENBERGER, Harry—R. H. Wolff & Co., Limited	44

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Supreme Court of the United States:

172—City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John G. Warner, on writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree modified in respect of the date from which interest is to be calculated and so modified affirmed, each party to pay one-half of the costs in this court, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana with a direction to comply with the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals as modified. Opinion by Justice Brown. (Justice White and Justice Peckham did not sit in this cause and took no part in its decision.)

Original ex parte—In the matter of C. G. Blake et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus denied. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

385—Eastern Oregon Land Company, petitioner, vs. T. J. Cole et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

369—Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Louisiana on the relation of Miss Lucretia B. Wilder et al., and

377—Drainage Commission of New Orleans, plaintiff in error, vs. Miss Lucretia B. Wilder et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

318—Illinois Central Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent et al., and

320—Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent, et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

337—United States, appellant, vs. Choctaw Nation et al.;

338—The Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, appellants, vs. the Choctaw Nation et al., and

339—The Choctaw Nation et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument March 5.

346—Monongahela Coal Company, petitioner, vs. the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

387—Eben J. Knowlton et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Frank R. Moore, United States Collector of Internal Revenue.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument Dec. 4, with No. 225.

447—Joseph Wilkins, petitioner, vs. the United States, and

448—Howard Butler, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by J. M. Wilson, Henry E. Davis, and A. A. Hoehling, Jr., for the petitioners, and by Solicitor General Richards for the respondent.

281—City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John Fisher, tutor, et al.—Motion for order requiring petitioner to give bonds submitted by Charles Louque in support of motion and by S. L. Gilmore, Branch K. Miller, and James J. McLaughlin in opposition there to.

405—John O. Briscoe et al., petitioners, vs. the Minah Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, submitted by Heber J. May in behalf of W. F. Sanders for the petitioners and by R. C. Garland and W. W. Wright, Jr., for the respondents.

414—George W. Horton, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, submitted by Tracy L. Jeffords and Robert W. Wells for the petitioner, with leave to Solicitor General Richards to file brief for the respondent in two days.

232—William J. Cruickshank et al., appellants, vs. George R. Bidwell, Collector, &c.—Argument continued by John S. Davenport for the appellants by E. B. Whitney for the appellee and concluded by John S. Davenport for the appellants.

268—S. H. H. Clark et al., receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Kansas City, Kan., et al.—Argued by M. H. Loomis for the plaintiffs in error and L. A. Pollock and F. D. Hutchings for the defendants in error.

Call for Tuesday: 43, 26, 4, 5, 48, 79, 80, 81, 82.

The Court will take a recess of a fortnight beginning next Monday.

Calendars for Tuesday, Nov. 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

54—U. S. vs. Wing Wo Chong.
57—Pullman Car Co. vs. King.
58—Baxter vs. M. A. Randall.
77—Re ss vs. Texas & Pacific Ry.

87—Texas & Pacific Ry. vs. Callendar.
60—Fisher vs. U. S.
61—Peck vs. L.
62—In re Seabrooke.
63—In re S. vs. Merck.
64—Stowell vs. Erie R. R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

Motions in bankruptcy.
887—Louis Hirsch.
1390—W. J. Casey.
792—Joseph Wilbaum.
1216—H. Lockwood & Co.
103—Charles Lewis & Brothers.
828—Samuel Seniesinger.
190—Oscar Tamango.
1217—Henry S. Mack.
1093—M. L. & L. Webster.
939—Francis E. Eggleston.
208—Adolph Friedman.
778—R. W. Kenney.
25—J. N. Haverley.
602—Jarvis B. Smith.

In admiralty at 11 A. M.

197—Gusperte vs. SS. Buena Ventura.
182—Int. Nav. Co. vs. E. & F. Marine Ins. Co.
183—Same vs. Firemens' Fund Ins. Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

43—Fox vs. Ireland.
40—Moccia vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
47—Kelly vs. Supreme Council C. M. B. A.
49—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.
32—Kager vs. Brenneman.
35—Johnson vs. Alexander.
48—Booz vs. Cleveland School Furniture Co.
17—Lester vs. Coler.
22—In re Hafner.
45—Mahoney vs. Bernhardt.
50—Updegrove vs. Schwarzwaelder.
51—Clark vs. same.
52—Bonner vs. Deane.
54—Bacharach vs.
57—Schaffer vs. Holwill.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term

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DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

A MEMBER OF NEW YORK STOCK EXchange of highest credit would like to communicate with a gentleman of influence and position with a view of forming a partnership. Address P. O. Box 2,418.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company
DEBENTURE 5% GOLD BONDS

DATED JANUARY 2, 1899. DENOMINATION $1,000. DUE JANUARY 1, 1929.

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1 and July 1) payable in Gold Coin of the United States.

We offer the above issue of bonds for subscription at 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of delivery, payable as follows:
5 per cent., or $50 per bond, on application.
96 per cent. and accrued interest upon delivery, Wednesday, November 22, 1899.

The following are official statements of earnings and expenses of the constituent companies (not including the Michigan and Wisconsin) for the years indicated:

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Six mos. ending June 30, 1899.
Gross income . .	$1,085,895.70	$1,206,147.40	$1,412,023.14	$1,747,240.20	$1,017,297.75
Operating expenses	635,258.17	706,134.73	871,166.66	1,136,784.85	671,292.12
Net income	450,637.53	500,012.67	540,856.48	610,455.35	346,005.63

Including the Michigan and Wisconsin Companies, the statements of the Erie system for the year 1898 and six months ending June 30th, 1899, were as follows:

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.	Six mos. ending June 30, 1899.
Gross income	$2,801,815.22	$1,658,826.82
Operating expenses . . .	1,981,645.60	1,126,488.57
Net income	820,169.62	532,338.25

Gross earnings show an increase of 25 per cent. and net earnings of 67 per cent. as compared with the corresponding months of 1898.

Based on ownership of stock in constituent companies, the Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company's proportion of income, with expenses, is given below, with an estimate based on recent earnings for the year 1899:

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Income	$275,337.50	$314,913.75	$364,550.00	$423,650.00	$755,500.00
Expenses . . .	60,855.50	106,273.68	137,902.78	219,076.45	420,000.00
Net income . .	214,482.00	208,640 07	226,647.22	204,573.55	335,500.00
Dividends . . .	192,000.00	192,000.00	192,000.00	198,000.00	212,500.00
Surplus	22,482.00	16,640.07	34,647.22	6,573.55	123,000 00

Real estate owned by the several companies is to-day valued at $1,200,000.

The Erie Company has paid sixty-three quarterly dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum during the sixteen years of its history, and dividend No. 64 of 1 1-4 per cent., payable November 13, 1899, places the stock on a 5 per cent. dividend basis.

The stock is listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges and recent sales have been made as high as 120.

The Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company, through ownership of stock, controls the Northwestern, Southwestern, Cleveland, Michigan, and Wisconsin Telephone Companies, operating in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arkansas, Texas, and Cuyahoga County, Ohio, which includes the city of Cleveland, making this the largest organization under the Bell Company in the country.

The total number of subscribers of the Erie system as now composed was on January 1st, 1899, 62,793, which, compared with a total of 95,090 on October 1st, 1899, shows an increase in nine months of 32,297; the same rate of increase during the balance of the year will make a total of 105,855 subscribers January 1st, 1900.

The remarkable growth in the use of the telephone indicated by the above figures has made necessary the expenditure of nearly $2,500,000 during the six months ending June 30th, 1899, in extending the toll line and exchange service.

The proceeds from the sale of these bonds will provide for the recent acquisition of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and for the purchase of stock in the Cleveland, Northwestern, Southwestern, and Wisconsin Companies. These companies have no bonded indebtedness, and the stock is issued to pay the cost of extending exchange and long distance service; also for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings for the use of the several companies.

The bonds are listed upon the Boston Stock Exchange and application will be made to list them on the New York Stock Exchange, where the other issues of the Company are already quoted.

Subscriptions, for the bonds will be received at our offices until Wednesday, November 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless earlier terminated at our discretion.

We reserve the right to reduce or reject subscriptions.

H. W. POOR & CO., 18 Wall Street, New York.
H. W. POOR & CO., 52 Devonshire St., Boston.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,
DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3087	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3114	3605
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	3272	3630
188	1242	1718	2154	2759	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2173	2850	3305	3779
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3308	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2866	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2886	3384	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3389	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2363	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2365	2985	3498	4129

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. B. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 2d, 1899.

C. A. Missing & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
40 & 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
National Enameling & Stamping Co.
PREFERRED AND COMMON.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the Sinking Fund, $144,525.75 of the FIVE and SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1900, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE. By E. S. MARSTON, President.

WANTED—Gentleman or lady with $1,000 to invest in excellent paying well-established business; equal profits. Address C., Box 190 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—The following receipts issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for debenture bonds of the "J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co." have been lost or stolen:
Receipt No. 1648—$400, for debenture No. 2859 series 21. Receipt No. 606—$1,000, for debenture No. 3226 series 23. Receipt No. 1080—$600, for debenture No. 5550 series 40. Receipt No. 1507—$500, for debenture No. 6504 series 49. Receipt No. 609—$1,000, for debenture No. 3227 series 23.
New receipts will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen receipts unless, on or before the 5th day of December, 1899, cause be shown why such new receipts should not issue.
A. J. HAGEMAN, individually and as Administrator of Harriette C. Hageman.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$4,765,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Thursday, the 16th Day of November, 1899,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
1,365,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LANDS FOR A PUBLIC PARK, BOUNDED BY ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREETS AND EDGECOMBE AND BRADHURST AVENUE. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
$300,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT PURPOSES. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
350,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE SANITARY PROTECTION OF THE SOURCES OF THE WATER SUPPLY. Principal payable November 1, 1919.
250,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TO PROVIDE FOR AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF WATER. Principal payable November 1, 1919.
1,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1919.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or check on a National or State Bank) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE
NOVEMBER 2D, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

28 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City.
Baltimore, November 11th, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on December 1st, 1899, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business November 15th, 1899.
JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

Park Steel Company.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on Dec. 1, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 18th, at noon, and reopened on Friday, Dec. 1st, at 10 A. M.
Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Nov. 30, 1899. D. C. CLAPP, Secretary.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company.
Hoboken, New Jersey, November 8th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable December 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 22nd, 1899. The transfer books will close November 22nd, 1899, at 3 P. M. and reopen December 2nd, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been declared, payable November 15th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on November 10th. The books will be open at 10 A. M. on November 15th, 1899.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, at the Refinery, near Guttenberg, Hudson County, New Jersey, on Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 16th, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M., December 8th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
Friday, Oct. 13th, 1899.
A meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its Banking Office, West Broadway and Chambers St., on Tuesday, November 21st, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, to vote upon the proposal to amend Article Three of the Articles of Association of this Bank, by inserting therein next after the words "nine stockholders," these words: "or such larger number, not more than fifteen stockholders, as shall be determined by the Board of Directors before the annual election is held."
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, Nov. 2, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that an Election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 30, 1899.
The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 14th, Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15th, 1899
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.)
2 shs. Hanover National Bank.
20 shs. 3d National Bank.
1 sh. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
50 shs. Kings Co. Ele. Ry., Assmts. Pd. (Trust Co. Ctfs.)
40 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. (Trust Co. Ctfs.)
$500 Union League Club B'klyn 1st Bds., 1910.
$5,000 Lake Erie & West. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 Lou., Evansville & St. L. R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bds. (Ctf. of Dep.)
$1,000 Spanish-Am. Light & Power Co. Con. 1st 8 p. c. Bds., 1908.
12 shs. Spanish-American Light & Power Co.
284 shs. Morning Star Consl. Mining Co.
100 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
(By order of Administrator.)
7 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
40 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
200 shs. Lou., Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co. Pfd.
75 shs. Central Fireworks Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
200 shs. Omaha Water Co. 1st Pfd.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
200 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
40 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
15 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
$1,000 Illinois Cent. R. R. (Mid. Div.) 1st 5 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1921.
$1,000 Illinois Cent. R. R. 4 p. c. Coll. Trust Bd., 1953.
40 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
20 shs. Western National Bank.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
5 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
50 shs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
50 shs. North River Insurance Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
13 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$3,000 Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 N. Y. Biscuit Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
16 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
750 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. Common.
750 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. Prefd.
20 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Mining & Devl'p. Co. of Yukon Pfd.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
93 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
100 shs. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$2,000 People's Gas Refunding 5 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$1,500 The South Amboy Gas Light Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1924: June, 1899, Coups. (Hypd.)
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
500 shs. Gould Equipment Co.
60 shs. Depew & Lancaster Water Works Co. of Buffalo.
150 shs. United New Jersey R. R. and Canal Co.
31 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
87 shs. Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Co.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co. Genl. 4 p. c. Bds., 1944.
125 shs. Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
5 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
40 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
22 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
5 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
2 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
17 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
2 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
$6,000 Portsmouth and Suffolk Water Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
100 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
66 shs. United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co.
36 shs. Trust Co. of America.
13 shs. German Exchange Bank.
6 shs. National Park Bank.
16 shs. Shoe and Leather Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
$6,000 Fort Wayne Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
200 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$3,000 Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. Con. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Ft. Wayne Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal.
200 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
200 shs. Joliet & Chicago R. R.
100 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
100 shs. Long Island R. R.
45 shs. American Malting Co. Common.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1899, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(Estate of Edward Martin.)
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
(For account of Trustee.)
15 shares Bank of Charleston, S. C., $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shares Twelfth Ward Bank, $100 each.
200 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Co. of Yukon, preferred stock, $10 each. Full paid and unassessable, (in lots of $50 shares with privilege.)
100 shares American Grocery Co. 2d preferred, $100 each.
$10,000 Detroit, Fort Wayne & Belle Isle Railway Co. 1st mortgage Gold 5 per cent. bonds, due 1927. (Principal and interest guaranteed by the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Co.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balances	$290,460,632
Gold reserve	255,725,857
Net silver	9,902,624
United States notes in the Treasury	15,435,280
Treasury notes of 1890	1,105,029
Total receipts this day	2,457,946
Total receipts this month	21,387,042
Total receipts this year	212,287,207
Total expenditures this day	1,575,000
Total expenditures this month	22,585,000
Total expenditures this year	206,436,152
Deposits in National banks	82,920,618
Silver bullion	68,558
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	215,637
Government receipts:	
From customs	720,083
Internal revenue	1,672,594
Miscellaneous	65,268

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 11	656,353
To date this year	147,280,317
Corresponding date last year	93,924,741

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 11	$1,640,000
To date this year	$761,533,470
Corresponding date last year	$739,038,670

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@12 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Manhattan Con	2
Am. Sugar	3	Met. Street Railway	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	½	Missouri Pacific	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	N. J. Central	2¼
Anaconda Copper	¾	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	1⅝	Norf. & West.	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	Northern Pac.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	North. Pacific pf.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1⅝	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	¼	Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Republic Steel	1
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	¼	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	¼	Southern Pacific	2⅞
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Railway	½
Del., L. & W.	3	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Standard R. & T.	1¼
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅞
Federal Steel	⅝	Union Pacific	1⅝
Federal Steel pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Great North. pf.	1¼	Wabash pf.	⅞
Ill. Central	½	Wis. Central pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco pf.	½	National Lead pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	National Steel	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1¼	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	4
Evans. & T. H.	⅞	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
General Electric	½	Pullman Car	1
Homestake	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Laclede Gas	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Mobile & Ohio	1	Twin City R. T. pf.	1⅛
National Biscuit	¾	U. S. Leather	⅞

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & R. G. 1st 7s.	1¾	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
San A. & A. P. 4s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	Col. F. & I. 5s	2¾

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Speculators who yesterday counted upon security market demoralization counted unwarrantably. Instead of weakness there was strength. Instead of a money market panic there was actual ease in funds. In every way and to a far extending degree Wall Street had an inspiriting day.

Call rates for loans opened at 12 per cent., and the air was heavy with predictions from bear speculators that finally was come the time for a pinch that would be destructive. Even 50 per cent. rates were freely forecast. But the record was that the change from the original 12 per cent. rate was not upward at all, but that forthwith there was reduction in money's market value to the legal 6 per cent. rate, and even lower. Moreover, funds at the decline seemed to be in limitless abundance. What is involved in this surprise to professional Wall Street warrants the pointing out of a variety of operating influences that are superior to the mere mechanics of stock ledger manipulation. At no time in a dozen years have efforts more carefully planned been attempted for the fabrication of a money corner. The failure of the scheme reflects what only is natural—what being now (against tremendous odds) assertive is sure to become dominant the moment artificial pressure is relieved.

One fact that they who are chief in the financial world know is that the National Administration is against panic—that plots against business prosperity are not to be brooked, that a money corner will not be suffered. Not theory, but fact resolved upon fully is this.

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Naturally the entire security market reflected the new ease shown yesterday in funds. The standard railway list advanced, and so, almost uniformly, did the list of industrials also. Some gains were exceptionally notable and signifying. The short interest became nervous instead of being able to proceed in its cavalier campaign of supercilious affectations of superior knowledge, superior judgment, and superior power.

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London was again a liberal buyer of stocks here. This fact touches somewhat the question of whether we are to have a substantial importation of gold from Europe. Authorities differ as to what may be immediate results. Wholly in agreement are they, however, as to the certainty of what ultimately is bound to come to pass—uniformly all make confident forecasts of an influx of foreign gold before Winter is over.

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Both ...on and grain bills increase in supply. ...ough this development is this year later in the season than usual, the consequence of it will be of importance quite as consequential as ever in the past. Europe must buy commodities here; what Europe buys Europe must pay for.

EASE IN MONEY.

There was a marked ease in the money market yesterday, particularly toward the close of the day. For a short while as high as 12 per cent. ruled, but in the afternoon a very considerable sum of money unexpectedly came forward, and loans were then made in no small amounts at 4, 5, and 6 per cent. The Central Trust Company loaned $1,000,000 at 6 per cent. about 2 o'clock, while one broker is said to have put out during the day something like $8,000,000 at the same figure. It was a significant fact, too, that lenders who during the past few weeks have been firm in demanding high rates were yesterday glad to take the lower prevailing rates.

Several factors contributed to this pronounced easing in the rates. One of these was the apparent extra supply of available money; another, the belief, as expressed by numerous bankers, that the flow of money from the interior was about to begin; and still another, a very generally prevailing idea that gold imports might not be far distant.

Then, too, there was a well-defined report on the Street that the National City Bank had borrowed $7,000,000 in London. While nothing definite could be learned on this particular point, it seemed to be the opinion of those who are generally best informed on such matters that the report was true.

Of course, too, the arrival from Havana of $1,100,000 in French gold, consigned to the North American Trust Company, and the very heavy absorption by London of American securities, incidentally helping toward gold imports, were not without their effect on the situation. A rumor as to favorable Government action was not without its influence.

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That the idea of gold imports in the very near future—perhaps this week—is not altogether chimerical will become apparent by a reading of the following statements of leading bankers with international relations, made yesterday:

Jefferson Seligman—"While it is hard to say anything definite, we might have gold imports within the week. Exchange was weak this morning, but later it strengthened. It will, however, have to weaken a little more before gold comes over, but whether or not it will weaken soon it is impossible now to say. If a large amount of cotton bills were to come forward it might affect the situation. In the meantime bankers are asking the price of eagles on the other side."

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L. J. Rees of Zimmerman & Forshay—"I expect to see gold imports at any time. Gold could come in now, probably without any appreciable loss. We ourselves will import it if the rate goes a little lower. Probably any imports now would be a matter of sentiment."

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Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—"There may be imports at any time, though it is a hard thing to talk with any assurance on the subject. At present gold could not be engaged except at a loss, but any day may see a change in the rates. Then, too, we may get gold from Australia at any time."

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Brown Brothers & Co.—"It is a difficult matter to determine whether there will be any immediate gold imports. The market opened weak to-day. The point is that any attempt on our part to draw gold from abroad would be followed by an advance in the discount rates there and thus check the flow here. But it is hard to say exactly what may develop."

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may become great. We shall then be compelled to send gold unless American banking and trust companies take the opportunity of purchasing lines of consols, German 3's, &c., in order to hold a certain amount of international securities which they could freely sell in foreign markets, whenever such sales were preferable to sending gold." —London Statist.

HEAVY GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

In connection with the statement of earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio, which was issued yesterday and showed an increase of $305,600 from July 1, it is interesting to note that the company during the last week carried into Newport News, Va., over 1,000,000 bushels of grain. The general business of the road is reported to be excellent and the earnings most encouraging.

AMERICAN SMELTING.

A Wall Street news bulletin yesterday quoted a Director of the American Smelting Company as follows:

"All of our plants are in full operation and the business of the company is largely exceeding our expectations. The smelting and refining industry is unique in itself. It is easier for us to make money in times of depression than it is in times of prosperity. The reasons for this are many. We can of course secure ore at much cheaper rates, and the cost of labor is much less than in prosperous times, while we make about the same charges for smelting and refining the metal. We are charging about the same price for refining metal now as before the present industrial boom began.

"The preferred stock has been placed by the Directors on a permanent dividend basis and the earnings on the common stock are equal to about 8 per cent. With regard to dividends being paid on the common it is too soon to say anything definite on that point. As long as dividends are being earned, though, surely the prospects for something on the common are very good. For the present we will not issue any statements in the way of figures, but something may be done in that direction before very long."

IMPORTANT "BIG FOUR" MEETING

The Directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will this morning hold their organization meeting at the Grand Central Station. It will be an important gathering, as a successor in the Directorate to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt will be elected. It is also probable that action will be taken in regard to dividends on the common stock of the company, which have been passed since August, 1893. President M. E. Ingalls was in town yesterday. He visited the Vanderbilt offices, and had a long talk down town with J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Vanderbilt's successor has been the subject of much speculation and rumor. No hint of the choice of W. K. Vanderbilt was given in responsible quarters yesterday. The last dividend on "Big Four" common stock, which amounts to $27,987,835, was at the rate of 3 per cent. The stock market yesterday was influenced by a rumor that dividends on it will be resumed. It closed on Saturday at 57½ bid, 58 asked. Yesterday it closed at the highest quotation of the day—60—a net advance of 2½. The dealings were 4,275 shares.

S. H. Rosenblatt & Co. make public correspondence which upsets the contention that, according to the Ohio statutes, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred stock is redeemable at par. President Ingalls has stated the contrary, and his opinion is sustained by a letter to Rosenblatt & Co. from John T. Dye of the legal department of "Big Four." Mr. Dye says in part:

Section 3,307, Revised Statutes of Ohio, authorizes a railroad company to "increase its capital stock as it hereinafter provided . . . when it becomes necessary for the speedy and convenient transaction of its business to construct a second additional track," &c. Section 3,308 regulates the manner of proceeding to increase the capital stock. Section 3,309 provides "the increased stock may be common or preferred, as shall be designated in the call for the meeting of the stockholders; if preferred stock be issued, the company may guarantee the holders thereof semi-annual or quarterly dividends . . . to an amount not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable at its office, or at such other place as the Directors may designate. * * * and the company which issues such preferred stock shall reserve the privilege of redeeming and cancelling the same at par, at any time after three years from the date of its issue; and the preferred stock herein provided for may be convertible into bonds of the company at the option of the parties."

I think this provision in Section 3,309 can only apply to preferred stock which has been issued for the purpose for increasing the capital stock in the manner provided in 3,307 and 3,308.

The preferred stock of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis was not issued under Section 3,307, but was issued upon the consolidation of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company and by the consent of the holders of common stock of the constituent companies, and the privilege of redeeming the same was not reserved.

This consolidation was made under the laws of Ohio and Indiana, and was a consolidation of corporations organized under the laws of those two States, and there is no statute in either Ohio or Indiana making preferred stock when the same is not issued for the purpose of increasing the capital stock, as provided in Section 3,307, subject to redemption.

AMERICAN AIR POWER COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Air Power Company, called in the first instance for Oct. 19 and adjourned to Nov. 13, was held yesterday, in the offices of the company, at 621 Broadway. The principal business that came before the stockholders was the election of a Board of Directors for the coming year. The old Board of Directors, consisting of Thomas Dolan, W. L. Elkins, Joseph H. Hoadley, A. A. McLeod, and George E. P. Howard, was re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Howard, who retired and was replaced on the board by H. H. Vreeland. The resignation of A. A. McLeod, President of the American Air Power Company, was offered to the meeting, Mr. McLeod retiring on account of pressure of other business. H. H. Vreeland was chosen to succeed Mr. McLeod.

In his report to the stockholders, President McLeod stated that the air power cars built by the company had been in successful operation on some of the cross-town lines of the Metropolitan Railway Company's system since last July. Such slight mechanical defects as showed in the cars when first operated had been overcome, the report stated, so that now the cars had been proved a commercial success. The President stated that the work of equipping the cross-town lines of the Metropolitan system would be continued, and that he felt confident that the results soon to be obtained would be of a nature highly satisfactory to the stockholders of the American Air Power Company.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company owns a large amount of the American Air Power Company's stock, and, it is said, controls that company. The election of Mr. Vreeland as President of the American Air Power Company will probably bring the two companies even more closely together and prove of substantial advantage to the American Air Power Company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Over 1,000,000 bushels of grain carried into Newport News, Va., by the Chesapeake and Ohio last week, of which 900,000 bushels were exported.

Estimates by Chicago bankers that there has been loaned here $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 from that city.

Stockholders of the Commercial Cable Company to vote Dec. 4 on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company by $5,000,000.

Increase of $18,271 in Colorado Midland's net earnings for September, making an increase of $44,534 since July 1.

Cut of $6 in the rate from Seattle to St. Paul announced by the Great Northern Pacific.

Reduction of a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange and half a cent for demand.

Hearing at Trenton in regard to the proposed sale of the assets of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company to the Reorganization Committee for $450,000.

Birmingham dispatches stating that the Sloss Iron and Steel Company has some orders on hand on which delivery will not be made until the last half of next year.

Increase of $39,917 in Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville's net earnings for September, making an increase of $136,012 since July 1.

Statement that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has sold 100,000 tons of pig iron for export purposes, but that delivery will not be made until next year.

Decrease of $22,761,864 in exports from the United States for the ten months ended Oct. 31, as compared with the same period last year.

Acquisition by the New York Transportation Company of the franchises and equipment of the Fifth Avenue Stage Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@12 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $119,488,085; balance, $6,352,741; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $397,191.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4¾@4⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange continued to decline. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81; demand, $4.85¼; cables, $4.86¼. Commercial bills were $4.80½.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 and 94 15-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20@15c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—On the Bourse to-day prices were firm at the opening, the approaching settlement causing large repurchases. Spanish fours and Brazilians were in demand. Later, Kafirs were in strong demand. Rio Tintos fluctuated, closing firmer. At the close prices were generally easier, owing to realizations on London account. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 35 c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24½c for checks. Spanish fours, 65.85.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—On the Boerse to-day, international securities were firm on Western advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were dull. Mine shares started firm on the rumor that Great Britain would prohibit coal exportation. Later there was a sharp reaction, owing to the reported underselling of Austrian mines and to the labor troubles in Silesia. Bank shares were easier. Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 13.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. International securities were firm. Locals were unfavorably affected by the stringency of the money market. Americans were slightly easier.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 72.05. Gold was quoted at 25.77.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Business in the stock market was of only moderate proportions to-day. Arcadian received a little better support, and as a result rallied 2 points, to 32, but nobody seemed to be bullish over it, and it fell off to 31, with the closing at 31½. Centennial gained a point, to 23; Utah was up to 35⅞; Butte sold at 64 and 65; Parrot sold at 42 and 42¾, and Calumet and Hecla lifted 2 points, to 747, but finished at 745. Osceola fell off to 81 on the announcement of a three-dollar dividend, it having been expected generally that the distribution would be $4; later the stock made a full recovery.

In the general market East Boston again was a feature, being in big demand early in the day up to 10¼, with the talk on it more confident than ever. United States Oil was off to 40½; Santa Ysabel was up to 11; the buying of Atchison preferred up to 65 was excellent, and Bell Telephone sold at from 350 to 353. The closing came quiet but firm.

At the Clearing House this morning 6 per cent. was the rate between the banks, and New York funds sold at from 20 to 15 cents discount. Call money ruled at from 5½ to 7 per cent., mostly 6 per cent. Time money was quoted at 5½ to 6 per cent. for four to six months on approved collateral, though where the security was of an especially high grade outside money could be obtained as low as 5 per cent. Year money was nominally 4½ per cent. Paper sold in the outside market to a moderate extent. The best names were quoted at 5½@6 per cent. Good New York dry goods paper sold at 5½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	7	Old Colony	..	6½
Allouez	3¾	4¼	Old Dom.	..	20½
Arcadian	31	32	Osceola	81	83
Arnold	8	9	Parrot	42	43
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	..	2½
Atlantic	25½	26	Quincy	150	155
Bingham	24¼	24½	Rhode Island	4¾	5¼
Bos. & Cr.	7¾	40	Santa Fé	7¾	8
Bos. & Mon.	310	315	Santa Ysabel	10⅝	10¾
Butte & Bos.	64¾	..	Shoe	34	35
Cal. & Hecla	745	750	Tamarack	212½	215
Centennial	22½	23¼	Utah Cons	35	36
Franklin	17	18	Washington	1¼	2
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob	13	15
Isle Royale	32½	33	Winona	7¾	8
Mohawk	21	21½	Wolverine	42½	43

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	255	..	Cent. Mass. 15
Bos. & Low.	245	250	Cent. Mass pf 60 65
Bos. & Me.	205	207	Fitchb'rg pf. 121 122
Bos. & Prov.	..	303	N. Y. & N. E. 7s 116 117
Bos. Elev.	..	106	West End .. 93 93½
Bos. Gas 6s	85	..	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel	352	355	N. Eng. Tel. 151 153
Chi. S. Yds.	141¾	143	U. S. Oil .. 40¼ 41
Dom. Coal	45	46	West'gh'se El .. 63
Dom. Coal pf.	118	..	West. El. pf. .. 66
Mex. Tele.	3½	3¼	

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in November showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$9,853
Canadian Pacific	116,000
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	16,534
Kanawha & Michigan	2,598
Louisville & Nashville	65,255
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie	8,831
Rio Grande Southern	733
Rio Grande Western	9,725
St. Lou's & San Francisco	1,801
Southern Railway	75,005
Toledo, Peoria & Western	748
Twin City Rapid Transit	6,207
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania	900
Total increase, 13 roads	$314 790
Increase previously reported	405,048
Total increase, 41 roads	$719,838

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The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$6,033
Chesapeake & Ohio	4,282
St. Louis Southwestern	26,900
Total decrease, 3 roads	$37,215
Decrease previously reported	57,029
Total decrease, 10 roads	$94,244
Net increase	$625,594

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend has been declared by the Park Steel Company

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities trading was active in only a few stocks, while most of the stocks in the list were not dealt in beyond a very limited amount. In some issues prices improved substantially, but on the other hand there were a number of declines from Saturday's closing figures. Toward the end of the day, influenced by the lower rates for money, a much firmer tone showed in some quarters of the market, but this movement in only a few stocks resulted in net gains for the day.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was active, and ended the day with a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. It opened at about Saturday's closing price, but soon after the initial sales the price of Amalgamated Copper crossed 85 and remained above this figure during the rest of the day. It sold up to 85⅜, the last sale being made at this figure, and closed at 85½ bid. The early price of Amalgamated Copper yesterday was partly the result of pressure brought to bear by bear traders, but these efforts were not as effective as similar efforts made on the bull side later in the day.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE was unusually active, and the day's transactions in this stock resulted in much betterment in the prices of both the common and preferred stocks. The second quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, the declaration of which was announced yesterday, places this stock among the regular dividend-paying stocks, which most naturally added to the strength of that issue. About 600 shares of this stock changed hands yesterday at 35, and after these sales none of the stock was offered under 45. It closed at 37 bid. The common stock sold as high as 5½, and ended the day at 8 bid, with stock offered at 10. The purchases made yesterday seemed to have taken from the market most of the stock that was pressing for sale, a fact indicated by the small offerings of the stock at the close.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was under pressure again yesterday, and both issues of the stock suffered further net losses. The amount of stock offered was not large, but there was little demand for the Distilling stocks yesterday, and the transactions made forced the common stock down to 19¾ and the preferred stock to 31. The latter improved slightly just before the close, but the common stock ended the day at the lowest. The heavy decline in the Distilling of America during the past few weeks, and more particularly during the last few days, is attributed to a feeling that the company is so heavily overcapitalized that it will not prove a success. The friends of the company, however, say that its business is in satisfactory condition and that its earnings are in accordance with the expectations of the organizers of the combination of distilling interests.

AMERICAN AIR POWER was traded in to the extent of a few hundred shares. The opening sale was made at 63, and later sales at 60. Subsequently the stock was offered down several points, and at the close there was stock in the market at 56.

AMERICAN WOOLEN GOODS common was active and strong. It sold up to 25¼, and closed at 25½ bid. There was little trading in the preferred stock. It ended the day at 80½ bid.

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA sold at 230, and then, without further transactions was bid up to 233, which was bid for the stock at the close.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold from 13¼ up to 13⅝, and closed at 13¼ bid, a fractional net gain for the day.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
New Amsterdam	28¼	29½
New Amsterdam pf	55	58
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96¼	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37¼	38¼
American Agricul. Chem. pf	78½	79½
American Bicycle	..	20⅞
American Bicycle pf	..	66
American Bicycle Bonds	89½	90½
American Hide & Leather	35¼	36
American Hide & Leather pf	80½	81½
American Woolen Goods	25½	26
American Woolen Goods pf	80½	81¼
American Writing Paper 5s	87	89
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	8	9⅜
Distilling Company of America pf	31½	32
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	5
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf	..	42
Havana Commercial	23½	24½
Havana Commercial pf	63⅜	64¼
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf	68	71
National Gramophone, ex div	74	80
National Salt	44	45
National Salt pf	77½	78½
National Tube	42	44½
National Tube pf	95	..
Otis Elevator	28	30
Otis Elevator pf	92	94
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¾	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	83	84
Sloss-Sheffield	30	36
Sloss-Sheffield pf	..	73
Standard Oil of New Jersey	471	472½
Union Steel & Chain	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	85½	86
American Air Power	54	56
American Cotton	45	50
Arizona Lead	9⅞	..
Asphalt Company of America	14	15
British Columbia Copper	10	10¼
Chicago & Alton subs	108	110
Chicago & Alton 8s (new), w. i.	95½	96
Electric Vehicle	..	69
Electric Vehicle pf	..	94
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	28¾	30
General Carriage	..	80
Illinois Transportation	3¾	4¼
*Markeen Copper	8	9
Mexican 5s	97¾	97⅝
New England Transportation	7¼	7½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102	102
New York Transportation	13¾	13⅞
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs	130	134
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Tennessee Copper	..	16
Trust Company of America	233	235
*Union Copper	..	29
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	29
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	245
Broadway & Seventh Avenue pf	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 4s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	242
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	24	24¾
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	75	82
42d St., Man. & St Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & 7th, Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	95	96
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	..
North Jersey Street Railway	35	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93	93½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	..
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	81	83
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45½	46½
Denver Gas 5s	80	80
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	64	67
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	67
Mutual Gas of New York	800	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	88
New England Gas & Coke	23	25
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77	77½
N. Y. & E. R Gas Co. 1st	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	110	115
Standard Gas, New York pf	140	148
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34½	..
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry (new)	70	71
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	37	45
Cramps' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	57½	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	118
Lorillard Company pf	115½	116½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	23	26
Ramapo Water	75	100

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The market to-day was dull and uninteresting. In the main prices were well held. Biscuit common was traded in on the morning call at 40½@40¾. Linseed common at 11@11⅛, and Tin Plate common at 32. Metropolitan Elevated preferred was steady at 73, and closed at 73¼. South Side Elevated sold at 90½. A quotation of 750 was made on five shares of West Division Street Railway stock. The bond market showed little change. Lake Street Elevated incomes sold at 45, Loop 5s at 110½, and Metropolitan Elevated 4s at 95⅜.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
900	American Linseed	11⅝	11	11⅛
800	American Linseed pf	52½	52	52½
50	American Radiator	51½	51½	51½
100	American Tin Plate	32½	32	32½
10	Chicago Edison	285	285	285
800	Chicago Telephone	80	79	79½
200	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	27	26	26
100	Lake St. "L"	14	14	14
213	Metropolitan "L" pf	74	73	74
1,290	National Biscuit	41	40¼	41
71	National Biscuit pf	95	94½	95
10	National Carbon pf	83	83	83
815	National Steel	47½	46¼	47½
50	South Side "L"	99½	99½	99½
27	Street's W. S. C. Line	20½	20¾	20¾
168	West Chicago	117	116⅞	116⅞
5	West Div. Ry	750	750	750

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$4,000	Chicago Gas 5s	109½	109½	109½
18,000	Met. "L" Gold 4s	95⅜	95	95
3,500	City Ry. 4½s	101	101	101
1,000	Union Loop 5s	110½	110½	110½
3,000	Lake St. "L" inc. 5s	45	45	45
3,000	West Chicago Con. 5s	105	105	105

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—There was further improvement in the market to-day. Prices advanced easily, probably because the recent housecleaning had rid the market of lightly margined stocks. Asphalt, Electric Company of America, American Cement, Tidewater Steel, Marsden, United Gas, Union Traction, and Cambria Steel all were taken in hand and marked up a point or more, United Gas leading with a gain of 3, to 160. The coalers met the advance in New York, the Reading and Lehigh Valley developing marked strength. Pennsylvania was not far behind. The whole market closed firm about the top.

Closing bid and asked.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	39⅜	39¾	Union Trac.	38⅝	38¾
Choctaw	37	38	U. G. & I.	159⅜	160
E. Co. of A.	14⅜	15⅝	Welsbach Lt.	45	46
Lehigh Val.	26¼	26½	W. N. Y. & Penn.	5⅞	6¼
Marsden	10¼	10½			
Phila. Trac.	95¼	95¾			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.13	.12
Belcher	.28	.30
Best & Belcher	.38	.36
Bullion	.05	.06
Caledonia	.54	.50
Challenge Con	.20	.20
Chollar	.19	.20
Confidence	.69	.65
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.30
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.11	.10
Gould & Curry	.22	.23
Hale & Norcross	.38	.38
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.03
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.34	.31
Occidental Con	.13	.13
Opnir	.16	.17
Overman	.14	.15
Potosi	.27	.28
Savage	.15	.15
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.36	.36
Standard	2.85	2.85
Syndicate	.06	.06
Union Con	.06	.06
Utah Con	.26	.25
Yellow Jacket	.08	.07
Silver bars	65⅜@59	57@59¼
Mexican dollars	45½@45⅞	47½@47⅝
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acacia	46	46½	44¼	45
Alamo	11⅞	12	11⅜	12
Anaconda	50	51	59	59
Anchoria	78	80	70	82
Argentum	21½	22	20	21½
Bankers'	15	15¼	15⅜	15½
Battle	36½	37	37¼	37¾
Blue Bell	13½	14	13	15
Coin	210	220	210	220
Columbine	21½	21¾	21½	22
Consolidated	17¾	17⅞	11⅞	18
Damon	26¾	27	27½	27¾
Elkton	125½	126	128	125¼
El Paso	39½	39¾	38	40
Findlay	15½	16	14¾	16
Fleece	30	35	30	35
Gaffield	21	21½	18	20
Gibson	22	25	38	38
Gould	40	40¼	39	39¾
Isabella	148¼	148⅞	138	138¾
Independence	50	51	55⅜	56
Jackpot	63	64	63¼	63⅝
King	97½	110	100	103
Moon Anchor	75	79	73	78
Matoa	32	32⅝	33	34
Morning	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
Ophir	69	70	69	70
Pharmacist Con	16¾	17	17	17¼
Pinnacle	33⅜	33½	34⅝	34½
Portland	242	244	242	246
Raven Tunnel	74½	75	83½	85
Rawlings	39½	41	33	34
Rosa	17	17⅜	17¼	17½
Sovereign	49⅝	50	49⅝	50
Tornado	36⅜	36¾	36	36¾
Union	148¾	148⅞	147	148
Vindicator	34	34¼	34	34½
Work	21	22	20	21

THE HILLMON INSURANCE CASE.

Companies Refuse to Pay About $100,000 Asked—Allege Fraud.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 13.—Sensational evidence was adduced to-day in the noted Hillmon insurance case, in which Mrs. Sallie Hillmon for the fifth time in twenty years is suing Eastern insurance companies to recover on policies held by her husband, John W. Hillmon, who disappeared in 1879.

The attorneys for Mrs. Hillmon put Arthur Simmons, a Leavenworth cigar manufacturer, on the witness stand, and he swore positively that Adolph Walters worked for him in May, 1879. This is two months after the insurance companies allege that Walters was killed by Hillmon and one Brown near Medicine Lodge, Kan. Simmons recognized Walters by his photograph, and showed his books of twenty years ago to prove that Walters had worked for him at that time.

The main point of the insurance companies has been to prove that Hillmon, Brown, and Levi Baldwin were in a conspiracy, and that they killed Walters to pass his body off for that of Hillmon. The insurance, with accrued interest, now amounts to nearly $100,000.

LUMBER PRICES MARKED UP.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 13.—A La Crosse, Wis., special says:

White pine lumber manufacturers have agreed upon a uniform mark-up in prices, taking effect at once. The advance is 50 cents per thousand in some grades of dimensions and $1 a thousand on some grades of uppers. Notice is given that all grades not advanced now will be shortly, making a uniform advance of $1 per thousand all around on all grades

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 13, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅞	17	850	Am. Car & Foundry	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
62	62¼	100	Am. Car & Foundry pf	62⅜	62⅜	62	62	....
85⅜	86⅛	200	American Ice	85⅜	85⅜	85¾	85⅜	— ¼
44½	44⅝	1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44½	44	44½	....
95½	..	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf	97½	97½	97¼

and working iron and other ores, and conducting a general mining and manufacturing business.

BANKS NOT SEEKING MONEY.

Only One Demand Made Upon the Treasury to Relieve the Stringency in the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is ascertained at the Treasury that it is not considered at all probable that Secretary Gage will take any steps in the direction of the purchase of outstanding bonds, with the view of releasing money now held in the Treasury, as he prefers to await the assembling of Congress and the pleasure of that body in dealing with the finances. Very few suggestions have reached the Secretary from persons of standing in business suggesting the purchase of bonds. In fact, it is ascertained that but one prominent banker has indicated that course as a remedy for the stringency in the money market.

The very limited acceptance of the offer to pay interest in advance impresses the Treasury people with the belief that the banks are not distressed, but that the anxiety for money is to be found among the speculative classes of business men. Thus far only 7½ per cent. of the whole amount of bonds outstanding have been offered for payment of advance interest, the interest paid on the $79,430,000 heard from being but $1,911,743, the Government saving in rebate $18,324. The reluctance of the banks to collect interest in advance is taken as an indication that they do not care to pay 2 4-10 per cent. a year for money.

Secretary Gage has been examining the facts regarding the outstanding bonds in order to be able to act intelligently, if he should desire to go into the market. Those bonds, which are already held by the Treasury as security for bank note circulation and public deposits, would not add the market materially if they were purchased by the Government. Their withdrawal would compel the calling in of the deposits or the reduction of bank circulation unless other bonds were substituted. Nearly all the 2 per cent. bonds are thus absorbed, and about 85 per cent. of the new 3s. The new 4s, which were issued to the amount of $162,000,000, are on deposit in the Treasury to the amount of only $18,492,750 for bank circulation, and $7,524,500 for public deposits. The 5s, which mature earliest, are on deposit in somewhat larger proportions, as the issue was only $100,000,000, but the amount is only $14,675,000 for bank circulation, and $8,221,000 to secure public deposits. The old 4s, which mature in 1907, after, with the 5s, as favorable conditions as any for making purchases by the Treasury, and will probably be the classes called in if any action is taken.

The amount of these bonds outstanding is $559,633,100, of which $129,595,800 are on deposit to secure bank circulation and $28,859,600 to secure public deposits. This leaves about $400,000,000 of the old 4s in the hands of private holders and trust companies, some of which would probably be attracted into the market by the offer of the Treasury to purchase at about the market rate.

Secretary Gage is watching the money market carefully, and does not propose to permit serious suffering by strictly commercial interests, but he finds in the approaching meeting of Congress a reason for delaying action unless it is absolutely required. Congress is likely to deal with the monetary situation in a comprehensive way, and may provide for the conversion of outstanding bonds at certain fixed rates. The offer to buy in advance of this action by Congress would affect the market and might embarrass the projects of conversion. Secretary Gage will recommend that legislation be enacted giving greater flexibility to the bank note currency. There is some doubt whether such legislation will be completed and passed by both houses at the coming session, but the stringency in the market is an object lesson in favor of some action which seems to be making an impression on members of Congress from all parts of the country.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Nov.	$45,476	$35,623	$33,765
From July 1	753,623	625,606	584,401
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,678	6,547
1st week Nov.	683,000	567,000	627,000
From July 1	23,914,025	21,451,247	19,807,340
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
1st week Nov.	142,955	148,988	145,217
From July 1	2,166,176	2,123,742	2,004,499
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,360
1st week Nov.	239,707	243,989	241,201
From July 1	4,636,617	4,330,966	4,148,660
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	535
1st week Nov.	82,363	65,829	66,858
From July 1	1,523,114	1,299,429	1,309,851
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
1st week Nov.	13,858	11,260	9,717
From July 1	243,266	209,926	199,025
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
1st week Nov.	545,225	479,970	394,665
From July 1	9,812,110	8,218,225	7,701,552
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
1st week Nov.	126,065	117,234	.....
From Jan. 1	8,902,129	8,588,748	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Nov.	10,660	9,927	.....
From July 1	187,714	178,695	.....
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	582	550
1st week Nov.	64,100	54,875	49,100
From July 1	1,576,666	1,285,925	1,284,206
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week Nov.	124,500	151,400	125,200
From July 1	2,184,143	2,004,008	1,935,848
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,285	1,282	1,162
1st week Nov.	149,288	147,487	142,378
From July 1	2,851,644	2,516,781	2,580,744
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,252	6,246	5,255
1st week Nov.	645,407	569,802	450,868
From July 1	10,963,443	9,791,880	7,821,133
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week Nov.	20,918	20,170	.....
From Jan. 1	871,218	835,160	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY—			
1st week Nov.	47,524	41,317	.....
From Jan. 1	2,089,497	1,821,819	.....
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	644	642	642
1st week Nov.	72,400	71,500	74,800
From July 1	1,438,758	1,217,221	1,334,979
BOSTON & MAINE for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	6,164,044	5,426,972	5,665,896
Op. expenses	4,008,474	3,575,975	3,747,946
Net earnings	2,160,670	1,850,997	1,917,950
Pro. op. exp. to gross	65	65⅞	66¼
Other income	137,197	110,587	121,712
Total income	2,297,767	1,961,584	2,039,662
Charges	1,894,302	1,380,906	1,349,466
Balance	903,465	600,678	690,196
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for September—			
Gross earnings	222,386	220,524	162,531
Op. expenses	155,017	147,016	116,991
Net earnings	64,889	73,508	45,626
Pro. op. exp. to gross	71	66⅔	72
Charges	36,027	35,042	34,374
Balance	28,842	38,466	11,252
Gross, 9 months	1,662,851	1,441,889	1,202,603
Net, 9 months	357,976	303,047	235,862
Balance, 9 months	42,429	*8,319	*74,249
*Deficit.			
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	151,470	154,226	122,524
Op. expenses	107,964	110,692	89,477
Net earnings	43,506	43,534	33,047
Pro. op. exp. to gross	71⅓	71⅞	73
Charges	17,352	16,635	16,180
Surplus	26,154	26,849	16,867
Gross, 9 months	1,203,289	1,123,707	951,383
Net, 9 months	245,541	240,619	191,858
Surplus, 9 months	90,465	93,589	48,104

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company reports gross earnings from July 1 to November 1, 1899, at $4,729,625, against $4,128,825 during the same period in 1898, an increase of $601,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Metropolitan Bank Note Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Benjamin B. Lenia, John E. Pye of New York City, A. Edward Hildick of Hackensack, N. J.

Star Suction Washer Company of Sandy Hill, Washington County; capital, $20,000. Directors—James S. Morris, Alfred A. Morris, Charles T. Beach, Herbert S. Higley of Sandy Hill.

The Consolidated Water Company of Utica; capital, $2,500,000. The village, which it is proposed to supply with water is New Hartford, Oneida County. Directors—George L. Record, John C. Payn, Jersey City, N. J.; John V. Bacot, Oliver S. Carter, West Orange, N. J.; William S. Bacot, East Orange, N. J.; John F. Charlton, Monroe, N. J.; Henry S. Wardner, W. W. Thompson, John Rose Delafield, A. W. Andrews, T. O. Callaghan, Henry R. Taylor, Franklin Johnson, New York City.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—The Credit Clearing House of Jersey City, to receive, tabulate, and distribute credit experiences of companies for subscribers and conduct a mercantile business; capital, $600,000. Incorporators: Thomas S. Conser, John E. Dwyer, Harry A. Wheeler, Benjamin J. Downes, and Earnest Hopkinson, Jersey City.

International Export and Import Company, to manufacture and deal in chemicals; capital, $300,000. Incorporators: Charles S. Flatt, Rahway; Frank G. Gill, Jr., Newark; E. E. Gracey, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Madison Avenue Corner Sold—Fifth Avenue Property at Auction—Important Leases.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold to Collins & Collins for about $100,000 the four-story dwelling at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, 25 by 90. The building will be remodeled for offices and apartments.

John B. Cole, owner of the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, formerly the site of the Hotel Royal, said yesterday that there was no truth in the report that that property had been sold.

The store, basement, and first loft of the building to be erected by Henry Corn at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street have been leased to the Thompson Company, clothiers, for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of about $140,000. This lease is significant as showing a movement of the retail clothing trade into this neighborhood—Hackett, Carhart & Co. being at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, and Rogers, Peet & Co. being the lessees of the building which William Waldorf Astor will put up on the northeast corner, on the present site of the Star Theatre.

Maclay & Davies have leased for Charles Ward Hall and Joseph J. Snow to the Harlem Trust Company for ten years the corner and adjoining store, together with the entire first floor of the new building at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

145 Willis Avenue, 25 by 81.5, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to C. Strubel..$16,350

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

300 West Ninety-ninth Street, southwest corner of West End Avenue, 21 by 80, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John S. Wilson..... 25,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

288 Fifth Avenue, west side, 57 feet north of Thirtieth Street, 17 by 125, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Emil Unger 125,084

2,051 Valentine Avenue, 16.7 by 99.5, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John H. Metzler 3,552

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 505 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 88.3 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 21,062

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, executor's sale, 189 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 350 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Allan Lee Smidt, 244, 246, and 248 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 60.5 by 98.9, two six-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $21,000.

By Herbert L. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 225 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 267.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,989; subject to other mortgages for $27,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 2,628 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 28 by 92.8 by 25 by 79.11, five-story brick flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Von Hoesen, referee, 518 to 522 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $39,277.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 617 and 619 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, north side, 192 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, each 25 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $9,490.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the heirs, 50 Leonard Street, south side, between West Broadway and Church Street, 24.4 by 100, five-story brownstone-front business building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 301 West Sixty-seventh Street, northwest corner of West End Avenue, 25.5 by 80, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,244.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 64 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 131.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 31.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; 68 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 31.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on each, $2,515; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $35,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 51 to 55 Cedar Street, for a fourteen-story brick and stone office building, 73.6 by 65.4; Mutual Life Insurance Company of 32 Nassau Street, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $450,000.

No. 20 to 26 Liberty Street, for a fifteen-story brick office building, 112.2 by 46; Mutual Life Insurance Company, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $550,000.

Nos. 812 and 814 Jackson Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, 16.8 by 65; J. G. Patton of 823 Forest Avenue, owner; James Barrett, architect; cost, $10,500.

No. 324 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a one-story frame stable, 31 by 24; H. H. Farnum, premises, owner and architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

No. 630 German Place, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Louis Lubcker, premises, owner; A. Fowler, architect; cost, $800.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 86 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, to two three-story frame tenements; Anna Young, owner; T. Ketcham, architect; cost, $400.

No. 673 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Valentine Fischer, premises, owner and architect; cost, $100.

FOR TWO BIG BUILDINGS.

$1,000,000 Mutual Life Annexes on Cedar and Liberty Streets.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company filed plans with the Building Department yesterday, through its architects, Clinton & Russell, for two large office buildings, which will form annexes to the present building on Nassau, Cedar, and Liberty Streets.

One of the structures at 51 to 55 Cedar Street, which will be fourteen stories in height, will cover a plot 73.6 by 65.4, and will occupy the entire space between the Mutual Life's present building and the ten-story Stokes Building. The other annex will cover 18 to 26 Liberty Street, 112 by 46 feet in size, and will be fifteen stories in height.

The total outlay involved in the operation is estimated at $1,000,000. The Cedar Street addition figuring at $450,000, and that on Liberty Street at $550,000.

A large court will be left at the rear of the buildings, affording light and air. The construction will be of the steel skeleton type, with exteriors of granite and limestone similar in design to the present building.

The plan to enlarge its building is one which the Mutual Life has had under consideration for a long time, and which has been deferred only on account of existing leases on the small buildings on the Liberty and Cedar Street fronts. As these have expired, however, from time to time, they have been renewed only for short terms, so that the company will soon have at its disposal all the ground covered by the projected annexes. An officer of the company said yesterday that work on the new buildings would probably be begun early next Spring.

Herald Square Hotel Mortgaged.

Charles F. Wildey, who recently bought from Edmund Coffin the Herald Square Hotel, on Thirty-fourth Street, just west of Broadway, mortgaged that property yesterday for $860,000. A first mortgage for $400,000, with five years to run at 5 per cent. interest, is made in favor of George B. Terrell, while a three-year mortgage for $260,000, drawing 6 per cent. interest, is made in favor of Mr. Coffin.

Western Electric Mortgage.

The Western Electric Company, which is erecting a new building at West, Bank, and Bethune Streets, mortgaged that property yesterday to the Bank for Savings for $625,000. The mortgage is due in three years, and the interest rate is 4 per cent.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 13.

AVENUE B, s e s, 150 ft n e of Cedar St, 50x100, Grove Hill; Dennis W. Moran to Margaret J. Leonard, ½ part.. 1

BROADWAY, 441, 25x100; also Dey St, n s, 74.2 ft e of Greenwich St, 50.1x78.3; James G. K. Lawrence and others, trustees, to Cornelia von Klenck 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 75 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x100; Michael McInerney to Frederick Pirk and another..... 1

DEVOE ST, s s, 73 ft w of public road, runs s e 81 to road x n w 81 to street x e 1 to beginning; Joseph F. Goble and another, executors, &c., to John W. Bosch..... 1

GRAND ST, 474, 25x100; Augustus Van Wyck, trustee, to Thomas Adelson and another..... 22,600

GREENWICH ST, 44, 20x½ block; John Loster to Wilhelmine Loster..... 1

LOT 288, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; Mary F. Lamond to James Anderson 400

LOT 335, Block I, Lots 146 and 147, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; John Marion to Tommaso Giordano 100

LOTS 48 and 49, Block 148, 12th Ward tax map; William J. McCready to Cornelia Austin 500

LOTS 352, 360, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 553, and 554, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor to George B. Gurley..... 1

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 87 ft s of Henry St, 25x92; Helena Baumann to Hyman D. Baker..... 21,000

PRINCE ST, 177, 25x95.6; Charles H. Griffin, referee, to John A. Chambers.. 27,700

PROSPECT AV, e s, 142.2 ft n of 180th St, 25x150.2; Tommaso Giordano to John Marion..... 100

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 14th St, 114x154; Thomas Byron to Salvator Lasperches 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 580, e s, 26.1x90; Max Marx to Frank Thorn..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 528 ft s of 156th St, 20.1x90; Edward W. Robinson to Max Marx 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 759, 20.5x96.8; John C. Schawe to Harriet A. Hartnett...Exchange

SUFFOLK ST, 143 and 145, 40x75; Bertha Heller to Rosa Ferst..... 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 241 ft s of 180th St, 16.7x96.5; Adolph J. Kohn, referee, to John H. Metzler..... 1,000

WATER ST, 161 and 163, 35.4x50.6x34.3x51.2; Louis Franken to Julius and Bernhard Lichtenstein..... 40,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 336.6 ft s of 170th St, 25x90; Mathew Walsh to Louise C. Haag..... 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 261.5 ft s of 170th St, 25x90; Maria A. Wuytack to Augusta Thell 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 311.5 ft s of 170th St, 25x90; Charles Stoll to Augustus Thell.. 1

2D AV, e s, 82.2 ft s of 4th St, 20.6x125; also 2d Av, e s, 102.8 ft s of 4th St, 20.7x125x irregular; Philip Siegel to Harris Fischel 1

2D ST, 83, 25x80.1x25.1x83.4; Joseph Schaefer to Christina Schaefer 1

20TH ST, 28 East, 25x92; Anna R. Cowles to Daniel R. Kendall..... 100

30TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Henry Valleau to Esther B. Wolfe..... 13,250

31ST ST, n s, 144 ft e of 4th Av, 22x98.9; Stephen H. Olin to Charles R. Henderson, (correction deed)..... 1

35TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 60x100.5; Samuel McMillan to Ellen Archbold 100

51ST ST, 463 West, 25x100.5; Esther J. Hart to Caroline M. Boyce..... 17,000

53D ST, n s, 176.8 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; George B. Curley to Walter W. Taylor..... 1

58TH ST, 422 and 424 East, 40x100.5; Dora Haft to Simon Morris, ½ part..... 1

69TH ST, 423 East, 25x100.5; Carrie Weill to Caroline De Leon and another..... 1

72D ST, s w corner of 2d Av, 59.5x102.2; Trustees of the Presbytery of New York to Isaac Metzger 100

72D ST, s w corner of 2d Av, 59.5x102.2; Isaac Metzger to John J. Egan and Daniel Hallecy 1

72D ST, 217 East, 15x102.2; William M. Burnstine to Johanna Gold..... 1

75TH ST, 237 and 239 East, 53.4x102.2; Quinton Corwine, referee, to George R. Hall..... 30,200

75TH ST, 237 and 239 East, 53.4x102.2; George R. Hall to Joseph Haberman..... 1

81ST ST, 243 East, 20x102.2; Henry Ashe to Mary Flanigan, 1-3 part..... 500

107TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 125x76.10; David Cohen to Jacob Oppenheim. 1

116TH ST, 136 West, 32x100.11; Harriet A. Hartnett, to John C. Schawe.....Exchange

116TH ST, s s, 291 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.11; Lansing W. Wood, referee, to Trustees of Leake and Watts Orphan House..... 19,000

123D ST, 329 East, 18x100.11; Joseph A. White to Margaret E. McCormick..... 1

125TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x99.11; William Drennan to Eliza J. Drennan..... Gift

180TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Edward W. Robinson and others..... 100

Recorded Leases.

CLAUSEN, Henry P. A., agent, &c., to Frank Dunn; 524 and 526 Columbus Av, store, &c., 5 years..... $2,500

GINGER, William, and others, executors, &c., to George Rau; 524 9th Av, 4 7-12 years..... $2,100 to 2,400

HUMPHREYS, Ambrose W., to John F. Bahr; 943 Park Av, north store, 3 years. 360

LOEB, Solomon, to New York Telephone Company; 51 to 57 Franklin Street, rooms on 7th floor, 17 years..... 1,915

NAUSS, Wendolin J., to Osias Karp; 90 Eldridge St, store, &c., 3 years..... 1,020

ROSENFELD, George, to George C. Reinecke; 380 Broome St, 2 2-12 years..... 240

RUMMMEL, Louis, to John G. Bruegger; 448 West 41st St, store, &c., 3 years. 744

WEIL, Markus, to Elias Diamond; 77 Sheriff St, 3 years..... 1,320

ACKER, Henry, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; Rich St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, demand..... 2,500

ADELSON, Thomas, and another to Bertha Guttenberg; Grand St, n s, 75 ft w of Willet St, 1 year..... 18,000

ARCHBOLD, Ellen, to Samuel McMillan; 35th St, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years.. 68,000

BRUGGER, John G., or Gottlieb, to the George Bechtel Brewing Company, 448 West 41st St; saloon lease, demand..... 2,400

CHAMBERS, John A., to William R. Wilder and others, trustees; 177 Prince St, 3 years..... 24,000

COHEN, Max, and another, Friend to William R. Hutton, trustee; 8th St, s s, 206.3 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years..... 12,000

CURLEY, George B., to Walter W. Taylor; Lots 360 and 352, map of the Arden estate, Westchester, 3 years, two mortgages, each..... 200

CURLEY, George B., to Walter W. Taylor; Lots 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 553, and 554, map of the Arden estate, 3 years, seven mortgages, each..... 350

DE LEON, Caroline, and Rosa Blank to Carrie Weill; 423 East 69th St, installments..... 8,500

DEWEY, William C., to Alois Gutwillig; Hudson St, s w corner of Vestry St, ½ year..... 29,000

DOELGER, Anthony and Carolina, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 55th St, n s, 218 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 8,000

DOELGER, Anthony and Carolina, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 55th St, s s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 22,000

DOYLE, Elizabeth, and others to James Bilger; Avenue C, e s, 44.9 ft s of 11th St, 3 years..... 1,000

DUNN, Frank, to William L. Flanagan, managing Director; 524 and 526 Columbus Av, saloon lease, demand..... 500

EGAN, John J., and Daniel Hallecy, to Isaac Metzger; 72d St, s w corner of 2d Av, 1 year..... 26,000

EICHLER, David and Samuel, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 35 Lewis St, 1 year..... 10,000

EICHLER, David and Samuel, to Frank J. Hahn; 35 Lewis St, demand..... 5,000

FLOY, Henry, and others to Parmelia A. Eustis; 125th St, s s, 78 ft e of 2d Av; also 125th St, s s, 77.11 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 3,500

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to the Home for Incurables; 20 Norfolk St, 3 years..... 23,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, and Morris Rosenberg to Henry de F. Weekes; 45½ Oak St, 1½ years..... 4,000

GOETH, Peter, to Manhattan Savings Institution; 109 Eldridge St, 5 years..... 23,000

GOTTLIEB, Lizzie, to Harris Lustgarten; 11 Delancey St, (agreement to reconvey on payment of notes, &c.)..... ....

HENDRICKSON, Julia C., to Sarah Williamson; Sedgwick Av, n w s, 196.1 ft n e of Perot St, demand..... 2,500

KARP, Osius, to John F. Betz; 90 Eldridge St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

KENDALL, Daniel R., to Anna R. Cowles; 28 East 20th St, 4 years..... 35,000

LASPERCHES, Salvator, to the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company; Prospect Terrace, s w corner of 14th St, and 3 adjoining lots, 11 years, 4 mortgages, each..... 500

LASPERCHES, Salvator, to the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company; 14th St, s s, 100 and 127.5 ft w of Prospect Terrace; 11 years, 2 mortgages, each..... 500

LATIMER, William and Kate A., to Rudolph J. Muller; 438 St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 1,000

LIVINGSTON, Joseph, to David Stevenson Brewing Company; Washington St, n e corner of Desbrosses St, saloon lease, demand..... 2,500

MAYER, Rebecca and Alexander J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n e corner of 134th St, 199.10 to 135th St; also Broadway, n e corner of 135th St, 199.10 to 134th St, 1 year.... 10,000

McLEAN, Colin, to Angelica B. Faber; Manhattan Av, n w corner of 119th St, demand..... 3,000

NOLEN, Mary H., to United States Fire Insurance Company; Lot 381, map of Rose Hill Farm; 26th St, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av..... 11,000

PIRK, Frederick, and Charles Diamond to Joseph L. Graf; Crotona Av, w s, 75 ft n of Oakland Place, 3 years..... 3,500

RAU, George, to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 524 9th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,400

ROPER, George W., to the Railroad Cooperative Building and Loan Association; part of Lot 18, map of Adamsville, Fordham, 1 year..... ....

SCHEFERS, Elizabeth, to Mayer Katzenberg; 6th Av, w s, 74.1 ft s of 28th St, 5 years..... 4,000

SCHAWE, John C., to Harriet A. Hartnett; 136 West 116th St, 1 year..... 1,500

SEAMAN, Elizabeth C. and Robert, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 15 West 37th St, 2 years..... 40,000

SMITH, Theophilus G., trustee, to Catharine A. Olsen; Fulton Av, e s, 114.9 ft n of 168th St, 3 years..... 2,500

STEURER, Charles D., to Maude E. Whiting; 142d St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 10,000

THORN, Frank, to Max Marx; St. Ann's Av, e s, 528 ft s of 156th St, 1 year.... 1,500

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to William R. Hutton, trustee; 255 West 85th St, 3 years..... 16,000

VADEN, Sarah A., to Robert J. Howe, Lots 20 and 21, Block 17; Lots 12, 20, to 23, Block 19; Lots 21 to 30, Block 24, and Lots 3 to 10, Block 30, map of Pelham Park, 1 year..... 4,500

WEBB, Sarah L., and John F. Cowan, executor, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 2,089 Madison Av, 5 years..... 8,000

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY to the Bank for Savings; Bethune St, s s, 81 ft w of Washington St, extends to Bank St x20.4 x — to West St x142.10, 3 years...625,000

WILDEY, Charles F., to Edmund Coffin; 34th St, s s, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.. 260,000

WILDEY, Charles F., to George B. Terrell; 34th St, s s, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..400,000

WYNN, Charles S., to Elizabeth Wagner; 134th St, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 1,500

ZUCCA, Antonio, to the Park Mortgage Company; Amundsen Av, e s, 350 ft s of Randall Av, 1 year..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALL, Enoch C., to Charlotte Hastof.... 2,500

BROWN, Sophia E. C., and Edward J., and another, executors, &c., to Charlotte E. Throckmorton 7,038

COULTER, Charles J., to Thomas C. Dunham 15,000

EHRET, George, to William Burckhardt. 2,500

GOODNOW, Elizabeth L., and Isabella L. Bigelow to Bruno R. Dauscha..... 7,500

GREACEN, Isabella, to Thomas E. Greacen, executor 6,000

PIPER, Fanny to Isaac Kleinfeld..... Nom.

KOCHKELLER, Edward, to Samuel Green, (two mortgages)..... Nom.

MACY, V. Everit, to Josephine E. Carpenter and others, executors..... Nom.

MACY, William H., Jr., and others to Josephine M. Chamberlin..... 17,000

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, to Bradley & Currier Company 3,750

STEEVES, John F., to Evett L. Barnard 321

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Angele I. Callan, committee, &c. 4,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Laura A. Hammond.. 2,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Laura A. Hammond, (two assignments) 4,000

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Mollie Ottenberg 23,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Home for Old Men and Aged Couples 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to James A. Geraty, guardian, &c.. 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Hudson City Savings Institution. 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Abraham Jacobi..... 10,000

WIEHE, Christina, to Josephine S. Borgstede 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 250 ft s of 187th St, 50x115; James F. Handy against John Holmes, owner; William Guggolz, contractor 122

ARTHUR AV, w s, 250 ft s of 187th St, 50x115; William Coogan against John Holmes, owner; William Guggolz, contractor 28

BROOK AV, n e corner of 171st St, 100x100; Arthur Wriedt against Louis Gilbert, owner and contractor 50

BROOK AV, e s, 250 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x100; Arthur Wriedt against Ray Winezimmer and A. Shieldkrut, owners and contractors 50

ELDRIDGE ST, 165; Gregory I. Leahy against Julius Dreyfus, owner; Joseph Cafara, contractor 116

LORING PLACE, w s, 112 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; George W. Martin & Co. against William S. Phillips, owner and contractor 114

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 1,159.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 25x100; John J. Bell against Julia Santacroce, owner and contractor 61

PIKE ST, 55 and 57; Berger Manufacturing Company against Lottie Ratner, owner; Charles and Louis Ratner, contractors 184

SHERIFF ST, 118 to 122; Gregory I. Leahy against Adolf Mendel, owner; Joseph Cafara, contractor 126

2D AV, 2078; Samuel D. Tomback against David Cohen, owner and contractor.... 1,608

2D AV, s e corner of 107th St, 25x100; Bornstein Brothers against David Cohen, owner and contractor 500

2D AV, 2,025 to 2,031, and 247 East 104th St; Charles and Joseph P. Schwaab against Mrs. — Cassidy, owner; Joseph P. Seindorf, contractor..... 51

2D AV, s e corner of 107th St, 25.2x100; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit against David Cohen, owner and contractor..... 250

3D AV, e s, 50 ft s of 171st St, 25x100.11; Samuel D. Tomback against David Cohen, owner and contractor..... ....

3D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; George Erlacher against David Cohen and —— Barich, owners and contractors. 423

7TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 111th St, 50x100; John J. Bell against John H. Leith and Charles Glenn, owners and contractors..... 4,000

7TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 112th St, 50x100; Bradley & Currier Company against John H. Leith and Charles Glenn, owners and contractors..... 980

7TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 112th St, 50x100; John Morrison & Co. against John H. Leith and Charles Glenn, owners and contractors..... 3,900

7TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 112th St, 50x100; Fritz Oman against John H. Leith and Charles Glenn, owners and contractors..... 635

7TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 112th St, 50x100; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against Leith & Glenn, owners and contractors. 599

2D ST, 118 and 120 East; Gregory I. Leahy against Julius Dreyfus, owner; Joseph Cafara, contractor 180

36TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 41x98.9; Cooper & Wigand against Bessie M. De T. Perigord and others, owners and contractors 4,200

75TH ST, 422 and 424 East; Bravin & Co. against Adolph Wiedhopf, owners and contractors 35

90TH ST, 106 to 112 West; Nathan Edelstein against Siegfried Willenbaum and Jacob Dieter, owners; Joseph Miche.s, contractor 28

92D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Western Boulevard, 75x100; John Morrison & Co. against John H. Leith and Charles Glenn, owners and contractors..... 2,000

92D ST, 292 and 294 West; Fritz Oman against John H. Leith and Charles Glenn, owners and contractors..... 697

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Western Boulevard, 50x100; John Morrison & Co. against Emilio Vigna, owner and contractor 513

96TH ST, s w corner of Broadway, 100x100.11; Waldhauer and Wainwright against William M. Hyne & Co., owners and contractors..... 86

105TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100; George Erlacher against David Cohen and —— Barich, owners and contractors. 325

107TH ST, s e corner of

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The National Assurance Company of Ireland has applied for admission to West Virginia.

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Ohio and Minnesota.

Edouard T. Hostert of the firm of Weed & Kennedy, who went to London last month in connection with several business matters, has returned.

Arthur Lilly has been appointed Superintendent of the employers' liability, casualty, and steam boiler department of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its meeting Thursday will consider proposed amendments to the Exchange agreement in regard to the payment of premiums, reinsurance, and deviations. The names of Martin H. Berry and Henry Miller will be voted upon for appraisers.

Advices from Columbus, Ohio, state that the separation of union and non-union fire insurance companies in the various agency offices as the result of the graded commission plan of the Western Union is being effected with but little friction. Two offices will probably remain mixed agencies on the old basis. The only controversy pending affects F. C. McElroy, who has asked that the mutual companies represented by him may be exempted.

The insurance on the property at 64 and 66 John Street, which was considerably damaged by fire last Saturday night was distributed as follows: On printing establishment of F. J. Southworth—Eagle, $1,500; Atlanta Home, $1,500; Globe, $1,250; Associated Manufacturers' Mutual, $1,250. On Rubenstein stock—Caledonian, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; North River, $2,000; Sun, $1,000. On stock of J. Papadopolo—Northern, $3,000. On building—German American, $11,000; Scottish Union and National, $10,000; Royal, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000. The losses of Charles A. Hickey and William Park & Son, which will be adjusted by H. A. Landgraff & Co., were insured as follows: On Hickey—Continental, $5,500. On Park—Niagara, $700.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid, whom she can thoroughly recommend, to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen Tuesday morning, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 2 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to find a place for a refined, respectable, and worthy Frenchwoman to do light chamberwork, mending, and waiting on lady; speaks English. Can be seen at any time at 604 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; is willing and obliging; reference. 221 East 96th St., Singleton's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid; will assist in waiting; is willing and obliging; has personal city references. 313 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Present employer's, 646 Madison Av., near 59th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady speaking French and English fluently as companion. Countesse de Chevelgne, 33 Rue de Tocqueville, Paris, France.

Cooks.

COOK, KITCHENMAID, and HOUSEMAID.—A lady wishes to place her cook, kitchenmaid, and housemaid, all of whom she can highly recommend; call Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from 10 to 1. 12 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. J. G., 121 West 80th St.; two flights.

COOK.—By a competent cook with first-class city references. Call, for two days, at 423 West 49th St., care Mrs. Stephenson.

COOK.—By experienced English cook; private family; best city reference. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by day and week; city reference. 318 East 26th St., rear.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter; fit perfect; evening gowns, fancy waists, tailor dresses; show samples of work; go out by day to your house to fit dresses; $8; reference. M. Corbitt, 146 East 44th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, cutter, and fitter; elegant work; private customers by day. Louise, 45 West 98th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Swedish girl; in a flat; small private family; good cook and laundress; good references; no cards. 211 East 25th St., two flights up, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young girl in private family for housework; four years' city reference. 355 West 53d St. Ring Mrs. Ingle's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid or general housekeeper in a private family. Care of Mrs. Kilkenny, 229 West 18th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good colored laundress; at home; fine drying; city reference; prompt in doing her work; by the day or week. Sinclair, 206 West 91st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, family washing; laces and flannels done up equal to new. 152 East 39th St., McGowan's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Ross, 158 East 59th St.

NURSE.—By American woman; thoroughly capable of taking charge of infant; understands bottle feeding; personal references. 125 West 24th St., first floor, Room 3.

NURSE or MAID.—By a competent young French Protestant woman as nurse or maid to growing children; in or out of town. B. B., Jeanne d'Arc Home, 251 West 24th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By French girl as good seamstress and do light chamberwork; good references from present employer; no cards. 698 West End Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; understands dressmaking; will assist with any other work. Call 539 West 31st St., Tuesday. O'Brien, first flat.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; understands cutting; willing to assist with chamberwork; best reference. 42 West 55th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a German seamstress; good dressmaker; reasonable. Oelsner, 500 East 84th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress in a private family; take charge of dining room and silver; can fill butler's place; four years' reference. 5 East 12th St., near 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as first-class waitress; best reference; wages, $20. M. C., 258 West 37th St.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress in a small private family; well recommended from present employer. 31 West 38th St.

WAITRESS.—Swedish; best references; wages, $25. 317 East 24th St., care of Mrs. Bahr, rear house.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a light colored man; experienced, competent, and reliable; highest personal reference. Call or address Butler, 166 West 98th St., care Janitor.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—Colored; good city reference. E. B., 358 West 38th St.

Miscellaneous.

FURNACEMAN.—A gentleman wishes to find a situation for his furnaceman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at 328 Lexington Av. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week, before noon.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, GOOD PENMAN, typewriter, and general clerical experience; sorely in need of position. F. K., Box 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN, WILLING AND OBLIGING, wants work of any kind. Urgent, Box 147 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—By a lady living in hotel for the Winter, Protestant maid and seamstress, with some knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing, or willing to learn it, and to assist in light chamberwork. Answer for three days Box 318, 1,209 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

PEARL NECKLACES, CRYSTAL LORGNETTE chains, Simlie Diamonds mounted in Combs, Brooches, Hatpins, &c. Best imitations made. JAMMES, 4 West 87th St., near 5th Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WINTER RESORTS.

The Laurel in the Pines,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
Will Open Thursday, November 16th, 1899.
More than one hundred rooms in bath suites added since last season.
LOUIS P. ROBERTS, Manager.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and
HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.
FRED. STERRY, Manager.
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE
OF
POSTPONEMENT OF SALE
OF
LANDS and TENEMENTS
within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.
FOR
UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorizes the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 5, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS COHEN, bankrupt.—No. 1,693.

To the creditors of Harris Cohen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Harris Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 13th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—AMELIA HEYMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Amelia Heyman, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 8d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 22, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee.

NO. 1,423.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—BERNARD HECHT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Hecht, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 14th, 1899.

NO. 1,424.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MEYER HECHT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Hecht, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE F. HOYT, Bankrupt.—No. 1,659.

To the creditors of Eugene F. Hoyt, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Eugene F. Hoyt of the City and County of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, November 10th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GOODMAN and ISAAC STRAUSS, individually and as partners under the firm name of GOODMAN, STRAUSS AND COMPANY.—Bankrupts.—No. 1,655.

To the creditors of Max Goodman and Isaac Strauss, individually and as partners under the firm name of Goodman, Strauss & Company, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October A. D., 1899, the said Max Goodman and Isaac Strauss of the City and County of New York, individually and as partners, under the firm name of Goodman, Strauss & Company, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the twenty-third day of November A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, November 10th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMIL STEINFELD, formerly doing business under the name and style of Steinfeld Bros., bankrupt.—No. 1679.

To the creditors of Emil Steinfeld, formerly doing business under the name and style of Steinfeld Bros., bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of November, A. D., 1899, the said Emil Steinfeld of the City and County of New York, formerly doing business under the name and style of Steinfeld Bros. was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D., 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, November 10th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE F. HOYT, Bankrupt.—No. 1,659.

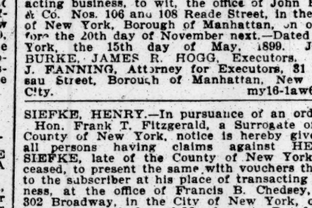
To the creditors of Eugene F. Hoyt, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Eugene F. Hoyt of the City and County of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 507 West 27th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,704.25, with interest from 9th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $291.07, with interest from 9th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $783.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages for $23,000, with interest thereon from July 22, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, Nov. 11, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM B. ODELL, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob D. Odell, deceased, plaintiff, against TERENCE KIERNAN and others, defendants.

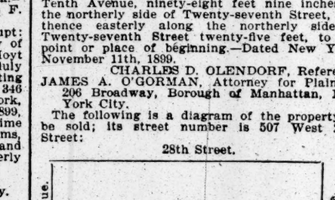
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the fifth day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-third Street distant eighty feet ten inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) and Ninety-third Street; running thence easterly along Ninety-third street nineteen feet two inches; thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street nineteen feet two inches; thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning. The westerly side wall of said building being a party wall.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1899.

CARLOS C. ALDEN, Referee.
DE GROVE & KANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-five 81-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $370.00, with interest from the 8th day of November, 1899, and the expenses of this sale, and the approximate amount for taxes and water rates upon the same property is $450.00, with interest thereon to be added.

CARLOS C. ALDEN, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 190.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSCAR TAMAGNO, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Oscar Tamagno, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the remainder of the property of said Oscar Tamagno, bankrupt, consisting of real estate in Greene and Ulster Counties, in the State of New York, and in Citrus and Pasco Counties, in the State of Florida, and a life estate in No. 15 Wyckoff Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and 200 shares of stock of Florida West Coast Improvement Company, will be sold at auction by S. de Walltearss, auctioneer, on November 27th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Particulars of S. de Walltearss, auctioneer, 171 Broadway, and William Gasten, Trustee, 287 Broadway, New York.

New York, November 13th, 1899.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County o New York, notice is nereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co. Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 81 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Cholley, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHOLLEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y. au29-1aw6mTu

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RUSTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City. n14-1aw6m27tTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

507 WEST 27TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY CONLON, plaintiff, against LAURIDS C. SORENSEN et al., defendants.

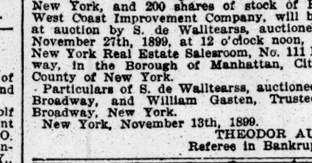
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 11th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Tenth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 507 West 27th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,704.25, with interest from 9th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $291.07, with interest from 9th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $783.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages for $23,000, with interest thereon from July 22, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, Nov. 11, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM B. ODELL, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob D. Odell, deceased, plaintiff, against TERENCE KIERNAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, I, the undersigned, the referee appointed therein, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the fifth day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-third Street distant eighty feet ten inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) and Ninety-third Street; running thence easterly along Ninety-third street nineteen feet two inches; thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street nineteen feet two inches; thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning. The westerly side wall of said building being a party wall.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1899.

CARLOS C. ALDEN, Referee.
DE GROVE & KANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 145 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-five 81-100 dollars, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $370.00, with interest from the 8th day of November, 1899, and the expenses of this sale, and the approximate amount for taxes and water rates upon the same property is $450.00, with interest thereon to be added.

CARLOS C. ALDEN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., Plaintiff, against ROBERT L. ASKEY et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

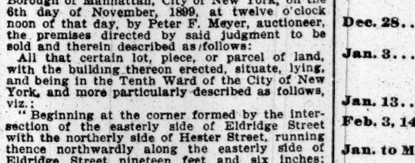
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point in the centre line of the block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, distant two hundred and sixty-nine feet six inches westerly from the westerly line of Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street, twenty-four feet six inches; running thence southerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point on the north side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and ninety-two feet two inches westerly from Seventh Avenue, and thence running easterly along the northerly line of Twenty-seventh Street twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York.

Street and number of this property is 225 West 27th Street.



The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, one for $25,000, with interest at 5% from May 31st, 1899, and the other for $2,500, with interest at 6% from May 31, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,817.17, with interest thereon from 23d day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to about $171.85, with interest from October 23d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $376.49 and interest.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

o24-2aw3wTu&F&nov14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM G. CRANE, plaintiff, against HENRY M. TOSTEVIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirtieth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day by Bryan L. Kennelly & Company, auctioneers, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

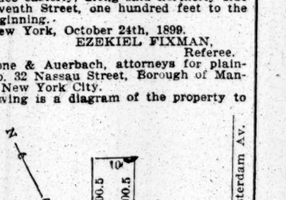
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-Seventh Street, running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence westerly, parallel with Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence easterly, along said northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, one hundred feet to the point of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Davies, Stone & Auerbach, attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $21,971.25, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $342.63, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $300.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, October 24th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—ISIDOR COHEN, plaintiff, against EVA COHEN, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons. To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, April 21, 1899.

AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City.

To Eva Cohen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

o24-1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from the distribution which shall be made thereunder.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—RUBSAM & HORRMANN BREWING COMPANY, plaintiff, against HYMAN GRUFT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named in an order entered in the said action on the sixth day of October, 1899, amending the said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows, viz.:

"Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eldridge Street with the northerly side of Hester Street, running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches; thence eastwardly parallel with the said northerly side of Hester Street, and through a party wall fifty feet and eight inches; thence southwardly and parallel with the said easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches to the said northerly side of Hester Street, and thence westwardly along the said northerly side of Hester Street fifty feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning—be the same more or less."

Dated New York City, October 13th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 64 Eldridge Street and 105 Hester Street:

Eldridge Bottome.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $8,320 80-100, with interest thereon from the 28th day of April, 1897, together with costs and allowance amounting to $283.02, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $450. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $19,000, with interest there

SON KILLED HIS FATHER

George W. Schan, the Murderer, Demanded Property Rights.

MAINTAINED COOL DEMEANOR

Removed Diamond Ring from His Victim's Hand—Father Was a Supreme Court Attendant.

George W. Schan, a student of dentistry, twenty years old, of 221 East Sixty-second Street, shot and instantly killed his father, George J. Schan, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the latter's home, at 1,125 Park Avenue. There had been an altercation between father and son relative to some property that the boy's mother had left, and the father was just getting out of bed when the son fired two bullets from a revolver into his skull. After committing the murder Schan pulled a diamond ring from his dead father's finger, and then walked into an adjoining room, where he awaited arrest. At no time after the act did he show any emotion. He is now in the Tombs, where he was committed without bail by Coroner Fitzpatrick.

Schan was an attendant in Part IV. of the Supreme Court, having been appointed to the place in 1893 by Justice Andrews. His first wife died eighteen months ago, and he recently married again. He had two sons, one of whom is now in Manila with the Fourth United States Infantry, and the other is the murderer. Both boys left home when their father married again, and there has ever since that time been more or less friction between the son George and the father over property.

The Schans lived on the fourth floor of the Park Avenue house, where they have a small apartment. Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Schan, who was in the kitchen preparing the morning meal, pushed the button opening the street door in answer to a ring, and a few minutes later young Schan walked into the flat. He inquired where his father was, and was told that he was still in bed. He went to his father's apartment, and Mrs. Schan heard the younger man asking for money, and then there was a short war of words. She had just started toward her husband's room when she heard two shots fired in rapid succession, and surmising what had happened, she called to the janitor for aid, and then ran to her husband's room. She threw herself across the body of her husband just as the son pulled the ring from the elder man's finger, and pushing his stepmother to one side, the young man walked out to the other room, where he sat down.

There were some cakes on the dining room table, and a decanter of sherry on the sideboard. Schan drank a glass of the wine and helped himself to the cake, after which he took a cigarette from his pocket, and calmly smoked, while the uproar in the house grew louder and louder. Thus he was found when Policeman Lederman, who had been summoned by the neighbors, ran in and put him under arrest. The father's diamond ring sparkled on the son's finger. The policeman asked him hurriedly why he had shot his father, and the boy nonchalantly replied that it was a family quarrel. He said nothing more until he was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court.

Dr. Weiss, who has an office in the vicinity, was sent for, but when he arrived he found that his services would be of no avail. An ambulance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital also responded to a call sent to that institution, and after an examination, said that Schan had been killed instantly, both bullets entering the brain. There was blood on the son's clothes when he was arraigned in the police court.

Young Schan's nerve remained unshaken in the court. As he walked up to the bar some one said: "Where is the murderer?"

"Here he is," he replied, and then in answer to questions put to him, he told the following story:

"My mother died about a year and a half ago, and I always lived at home until my father married again. I couldn't get along with my stepmother, so I went to live elsewhere. I went to my father's flat to-day and found him in bed. I asked him about the probate of my mother's will, and said I wanted my rights. Then I asked him for some money, as I was broke, and he started to get out of bed as if he was going for me. Then I shot him, and that's all there is to it."

The young man was at once remanded to the custody of the Coroner. Mrs. Schan went along, although she was in a state bordering on collapse. The prisoner was arraigned before Coroner Fitzpatrick, and Lawyer Dinnean, after a consultation with the young man, said he would act as his counsel. Schan maintained his cool demeanor, and asked one of the clerks what his stepmother was doing there.

"Tell her to go home," he said. "I don't want her here, and she can't do anything for me."

A statement of the case was obtained from the woman and the policeman, when Mrs. Schan was sent home, and the inquest, at the request of the attorney for the prisoner, was set down for Tuesday next. As Schan was about to be led across the bridge to the Tombs he trembled for a moment and, passing his hand across his forehead sighed heavily. A few tears gathered in his eyes.

From what could be learned from the dead man's friends, the property in question over which the dispute arose consisted of the dwelling in which young Schan lived with his aunt, Mrs. Gross. Schan desired to dispose of this property, and only on Friday last asked legal advice on the matter, when he was told that he could not transfer it without the consent of his sons, who had an interest under their mother's will. Schan said that he could get the consent of the son in Manila, but the other one, he said, had been bothering him lately for money, and had said that he would withhold his consent. It is understood that the sons had no interest in the property until after the death of their father. Schan had always been liberal with his boys, especially the parricide. He sent George, who is the younger, to the College of Dentistry, which he left in May last without having obtained a diploma. After that he worked in a dentist's office. He is known to have had a number of gay companions.

The dead man was a general favorite in the Supreme Court. Some twenty years ago Schan kept a barber's shop in Third Avenue between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets. Schan had as customers many prominent politicians, but some years ago he sold out, and later made a book at the Brighton Beach and Guttenberg race tracks. He also had an interest in or owned a billiard room in Third Avenue, near Sixty-seventh Street, up to the time of his death.

Young Schan is of medium height, dark, and has a complexion peculiarly sallow. The muscles of his face twitch nervously, and he has the drooping lower lip and other characteristics said to be peculiar to persons who are slaves to the drug habit.

Schan's only visitor yesterday was a young man who gave the name of George Arthur Waldron. Schan told his friend to send him some clothes, and Waldron gave him a dollar. Waldron refused to give any information other than that Schan had been in hard luck lately, and at times did not have enough to eat.

Mrs. Gross said last night that her nephew was undoubtedly insane, and this foreshadows what the defense will be in court.

Rutgers Alumnae Meeting.

The Rutgers College Alumnae Association held its regular monthly meeting at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the home of Miss C. J. Pryer, 52 West Twenty-seventh Street. The President, Mrs. John Vanderpoel, was in the chair. Mrs. Reuben Dodd, the association's delegate to the recent convention of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, presented her report. It was followed by the usual discussion of a stated topic, which in this case was, "Comparison of Our Native Children with Those Foreign Born," with especial reference to the question, "Is Our Native American Stock Degenerating?" Miss Isabelle Lawrence, Mrs. Osbon, and Miss E. J. Crothers read papers. The subject was also discussed by Miss Florence Stoddard, Miss Rogers, and Mrs. Reuben Dodd. The association was of the opinion that American children were advancing physically and that mentally there was no retrogression.

The Fischer-Hansen Case.

Carl Lorick, whose name figures in the Carl Fischer-Hansen alleged blackmailing case, denied yesterday that he had ever threatened to shoot Mr. Fischer-Hansen. Lorick said Mr. Fischer-Hansen owed him some money about six months ago, which he has since paid, and had threatened to have him arrested if he went to his house or office. He then sent a telegram to Mr. Fischer-Hansen which read, "Your doom is sealed." This was construed as threatening, and Lorick was arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace. Mr. Fischer-Hansen refused to say anything about the matter yesterday.

"If I am willing to pay $40 to $50, what sort of an overcoat can I get?"

As handsome a coat as the market affords, one for which any self-respecting tailor would charge you $75 to $85.

At $50 a grey paddock, cloth slightly rough, jaunty velvet cuff, silk-lined; or a surtout, built as a paddock, only double-breasted; also beavers and Montagnacs.

At $40, rough overcoatings, light or dark grey and black just flecked with white; also brown, Oxford, black and blue kersey—the handsomest sort of that always handsome cloth.

Lower-priced ones, to-morrow.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENT CAUSED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Ernest Plath drove his horse in front of a house in One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, got out, and tied the animal to a lamppost, put a blanket over him, and left him there. Several boys about fourteen years old went to the horse soon after and commenced tantalizing him, took hold of his reins and straps, caught hold of his ears, and threw stones at and struck him. The horse suddenly started or jumped, broke loose from the strap with which he was tied, and ran away, running into a vehicle in which Charles F. Thompson was driving, seriously injuring him. In a suit by Hannah W. Thompson as committee of Charles F. Thompson, who is now a lunatic, a verdict was rendered in favor of the defendant. This horse was shown on the trial to have been gentle and not subject to fright, had been tied in a similar way for years, and had never run away. The Court charged the jury that if the boys were the sole cause of the horse running away, they should find for the defendant, but if the wrongful act of the boys would not have caused the running away if the horse had been properly tied, the defendant was liable. If the wrongful act of the boys and the negligent manner of tying the horse caused the injury, the defendant was liable. The judgment has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, holding this charge to be as favorable to the plaintiff as the facts justified; and that it was not, as matter of law, negligent for the defendant to leave a quiet horse that was used to being tied and had never shown a tendency to break away properly and safely tied in the street; and the defendant was not bound to anticipate that a horse so tied would be interfered with by boys in the street.

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QUESTION OF UNDUE INFLUENCE.—By his will, made about four years before his death, in May, 1898, Charles W. Cornell gave all his property to Dr. Charles W. Crispell, whom he also named as executor. Mr. Cornell, who was sixty-one years old, left no wife or children, and his sole heir and next of kin was Eleanor C. Smith, a half-sister, twenty-five years younger than himself, the daughter of his father by a second marriage. They had never lived together as members of the same family, and there was no intimate personal association between them. She contested the will, on the ground of testamentary incapacity and undue influence. The decedent had been acquainted with Dr. Crispell since July, 1892, at which time the doctor had been called to attend him upon a sudden illness. Decedent's father, who had died in 1866, by his will had given all his property to his second wife and daughter. In May, 1894, a few days before decedent made his will, W. W. Cornell, an uncle on his mother's side, died intestate, and he, as one of the next of kin, received $280,000 from the estate. The Third Appellate Division has affirmed the decree of the Surrogate of Ulster County, admitting the will to probate, holding, in an opinion by Justice Merwin, that the mere fact that the sole beneficiary under the will was the medical adviser of the testator, who was in poor health, and addicted to the use of opium to a considerable extent, but not to such a degree as to impair his intellect, did not raise a presumption of undue influence, where it appeared that the will was drawn by a reputable attorney, from instructions given to him by the testator, and was executed at the attorney's office at a time when the beneficiary was not present.

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RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYERS TO EMPLOYES.—Jacob Johansen was injured while in the employ of the Eastmans Company of New York upon a platform in the basement of a building, shoveling fat which came down from an upper story through chutes. Over the platform and near the ceiling was a shaft which revolved rapidly. While engaged in shoveling, Johansen slipped, and, throwing up his arms to protect himself, in some way the shaft caught his arms and lifted him up. He was carried several times around the shaft, causing serious injuries. His complaint in a suit against the company for damages was dismissed on the trial, on the ground that he assumed the obvious risks incident to his employment, and that the risk of working alongside a shaft, not protected as required by the law of 1886, was such an obvious risk. The First Appellate Division, before which the exceptions were heard in the first instance, has sustained them and ordered a new trial. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the court, said, in part: "The Legislature in requiring that shafting of this kind should be protected, had in mind the danger of accidents of this character; and that such a danger would be apparent to an ordinary laboring man not familiar with machinery, not employed in relation to machinery, cannot be assumed as a matter of law. The obligation of an employer to furnish to his employes a safe, proper place to perform their work is firmly established, and is a most salutary provision to protect employes from needless exposure to danger. And while it is equally well settled that where an employe voluntarily accepts work in a position which is unsafe, he assumes the risk of an injury that is apparent from the situation, it cannot be said that he assumes the risk of an accident which is not apparent, and which it could not be assumed that he anticipated; and it seems to me that this is such a case. It is the risk that the employe knows or has the means of knowing which he assumes. * * * Here was a perfectly smooth shafting, without any projections that would be likely to catch the clothes of a person working near it; the danger that existed, or which the accident has now shown to have existed, the catching of some part of an employe's clothes, throwing him around the shaft, was not so apparent that a man working in the vicinity would be chargeable with knowing it, and was not, therefore, an obvious risk which was assumed by the plaintiff in accepting the work under the conditions disclosed." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Barrett concurred, while Justices Rumsey and McLaughlin dissented.

Champaigne Put Out This Fire.

A fire in the basement of the five-story building at 52 Warren Street, occupied by A. Werner & Co., dealers in champagne, was extinguished yesterday morning by an employe tossing a few bottles of the firm's product into the flames. An alarm was turned in, as the fire was near the airshaft, but when the firemen arrived they had nothing to do. The damage was slight.

Sale of Silks.

Commencing To-day, November 14th.

200,000 yards including various branches of retail stock, extensive additions from the wholesale department, European importations, and large consignments from the Clifton Silk Mills.

Taffetas, Peau de Soie, Gros Grain, Satin, Poplin, Louisienne, Brocade, Foulard, Moiré,—and Fancy Velvets.
Stripes, checks, plaids, braids and novelty designs.
Repoussé, Tricotine, and all the latest weaves.
Colors:—Black, white, or light, medium and dark shades,
55c, 75c, 95c, and $1.25 per yard.

400 pieces of plain, black, white and colored taffetas,
55 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

MOLINEUX TRIAL AT HAND

Case to be Called To-day Before Recorder Goff.

PROSECUTION SCORES A POINT

Justice Giegerich Refuses to Send the Case to the Supreme Court—Two New Bits of Evidence.

The case of the People against Roland B. Molineux, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by means of poison on Dec. 28, 1898, will be called for trial this morning before Recorder Goff in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court refused yesterday to vacate his order made a week ago transferring the trial of the case from the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to the General Sessions. An application to have this order vacated had been made to Justice Giegerich by Bartow S. Weeks, of Weeks & Battle, counsel for the accused man, who for reason desired to keep the case out of the General Sessions. The District Atorney's office, on the other hand, labored strenuously to have the trial of the celebrated case take place before Recorder Goff rather than before Justice Fursman in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

The case appears on the official calender of Recorder Goff's court for to-day, but whether the trial will actually begin is not absolutely certain, as Molineux's counsel may have another move to make to-day which will further delay the proceedings. Col. Gardiner insists that nothing now can prevent the trial taking place immediately. Weeks & Battle refuse to say whether they are ready to submt their client's case to a jury. It is generally conceded, however, that whatever technicalities remain to be adjusted the beginning of the end of the case is near at hand.

All the witnesses for the People have been summoned to appear to-day. Applications are pouring in from the larger cities throughout the country for passes for newspaper correspondents to attend the trial. Mr. Osborne, who will conduct the case for the District Attorney's office, was busy yesterday in the preliminary examination of his witnesses. He will be all ready to-day. It is believed that the impaneling of a jury will consume two weeks or more and the taking of evidence may not begin before next month.

Two pieces of evidence which will be used against the prisoner were made public yesterday. One of these was an affidavit made by Joseph Koch, manager of an advertising agency at 1,620 Broadway. Koch declares in his affidavit that he recognized Roland B. Molineux as the man who came into his place on Dec. 14, 1898, and asked if he could make arrangements about receiving his mail there. On Dec. 21 another man came to his place and hired a letter box in the name of "H. Cornish." After that a number of packages from wholesale medicine factories in various parts of the country arrived by mail addressed to "H. Cornish." Molineux, it is said, denies that he was ever in Koch's place.

Detectves have found some of the printed envelopes of Tiffany & Co. in Molineux's private apartment in the Newark Chemical factory where he worked and sometimes slept. They are considered important bits of evidence by the prosecution, in view of the fact that the bottle of poisoned bromo seltzer which killed Mrs. Adams was sent in a box marked Tiffany & Co.

Bartow S. Weeks, when seen yesterday, had little to say of the day's developments in the case. "As for that Koch affidavit," he said, "it states positively that Molineux was not the man who rented the letter box under the name of 'H. Cornish.' I don't see how it can tell against my client. As for the Tiffany envelopes being found in Molineux's apartments, Tiffany envelopes might be found in my desk. They prove nothing."

ESTATE GREW AFTER HIS DEATH.

Mahnken's Stock, Valued at $20,000, Was Sold for $60,000.

The estate of Louis Mahnken, who died in Hoboken twenty years ago, was divided in Chancery at Jersey City yesterday. When Mr. Mahnken died he left $35,000. It was partly in stocks and partly in real estate. Mayor Herman L. Timken was made the executor and guardian of Mahnken's four children, all of whom were minors.

Shortly after there was a sudden rise in the stocks owned by the estate, and though these were only valued at $20,000 when Mahnken died, Mayor Timken sold them for $60,000. When Mayor Timken died, his son, J. Herman Timken, was made manager of the estate, and when the settlement was made, although he and his father had already paid the heirs $57,000, there was still $43,000.

Vice Chancellor Stevens ordered that each should receive one-fourth. One of Mahnken's daughters has since died, leaving two children, and their unpaid share will still remain under the direction of the Chancery Court.

CALLED SAVANNAH BY 'PHONE.

Mayor of That City Sends the First Message from Here.

Telephonic communication between New York and Savannah, Ga., was opened yesterday afternoon over the lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The first message was sent by Mayor Herman Myers of Savannah, who happened to be in town. At 3 o'clock yesterday Mayor Myers called at the offices of the company, at 15 Dey Street, and in a few minutes was placed within the hearing of the voices of his constituents, 1,000 miles away.

At Savannah some 200 of the prominent men and women of the city had assembled at the De Soto Hotel. George W. Tiedeman, the Acting Mayor, was spokesman, while about forty others of the party listened by means of receivers connected for the occasion.

Mr. Myers talked with the Acting Mayor, and said: "You can congratulate the people of Savannah for me upon the opening of this long-distance telephone. I have no doubt it will promote the commercial interests of that section."

The company has recently opened connection with Superior, Wis., and Mobile, Ala., and its lines extend from Augusta, Me., to Topeka, Kan.

You Believe A "Fish Story"

when you see the fish. Too bad we can't attach pieces of goods to our advertisements. Prices alone are almost meaningless.

Our stores are fortified with everything for Men's and Boys' wear that you expect to find in a first-class establishment.

Men's Suits, $10 to $30.
Men's Overcoats, $10 to $30.
Men's Trousers, $4 to $9.
Children's Suits, $3.50 to $10.
Youths' Suits, $8 to $20.

Our Custom Dep't is also open to you; it opens with a boom this season.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A THANKSGIVING THOUGHT.

The poet says: "The turkey is an emblem, in a way, of bigger things." We esteem him most when dressed with sage and thyme and garnished.

So with our dining-room; if it is tastefully furnished and decorated, your Thanksgiving feast will be more appreciated. There is yet ample time to allow us to "garnish" and "dress" it with rich Oriental rugs, beautiful fabrics for hangings and draperies in original ideas for decorative schemes and original and antique designs in dining-room furniture at factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CAPT. NORTON SUSTAINED.

Marine Society Calls the Attempt to Maintain Secrecy in the Delehanty Investigation an Outrage.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Marine Society, held yesterday afternoon, the attitude of Capt. George L. Norton in the investigation by the Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, of charges against Commander Daniel Delehanty, United States Navy, as Governor of that institution, was fully sustained in resolutions. Capt. Norton, who, with Capt. Jayne, represents the Marine Society in the Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, had insisted upon his right to give publicity to the proceedings of the board, and had acted as the medium through which charges against Commander Delehanty had been preferred by nurses and other employes of the institution.

The resolutions, which do not mention Capt. Norton's name, were introduced by Capt. Albert Spencer. They follow:

Wheras, The Marine members of the Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor have made earnest effort to prevent action by a majority of said board, prejudicial to the claims of mariners of the merchant service and have deemed it advisable to give the public insight into the proceedings of said board, that all who are interested in the welfare of that great charity may fairly judge of the attitude of its different members, and,

Whereas, We regard as an outrage the attempt made to coerce an officer of this society to acquiesce in an arbitrary mandate enjoining secrecy as to its action, by moving a vote of censure, because of the exercise of his choice and right as one of their peers to disregard such mandate; and,

Whereas, We consider the adoption of certain rules by a majority vote, fixing a limit to the period during which a mariner may attempt to earn his own support ashore, before applying for admission to the institution, and by waiving, in case of naval men, conditions made applicable to other seamen, as unjust, unwarranted, and contrary to the spirit which has heretofore prevailed in the government of the institution;

Resolved, That the support, approval, and thanks of this body are due to our representatives who have endeavored to prevent and correct conditions adverse to the intent of the founder of the institution as construed by the members of this society of which he was also an honored member.

Resolved, That the expense for such legal aid as they may require in appealing to a tribunal qualified to accord the relief we seek be defrayed by the society.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Marine Society present at yesterday's meeting were Capts. Austin Jayne and George L. Norton; B. F. Marsh, Albert Spencer, G. D. S. Trask, John Trecartin, C. J. Moller, J. H. Huges, David Taylor, J. H. Chamberlain, and T. M. Nichols.

How Art May Help a Child.

At the November meeting of the New York City Mothers' Club, held yesterday afternoon at the Tuxedo, the subject of discussion was "The Heart of the Child." Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson was Chairman and made an address. She discussed the influence of environment on heredity. Prof. Hobart Jacobs discussed "The Influence of Art Training on the Heart of the Child." Art, he said, teaches the careless child control and gives healthful solace to the careful one. On next Friday evening a reception will be given at the Tuxedo in honor of Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, President of the National Congress of Women.

Men's Wool Underwear.

Heavy Winter Weight, full regular made, either white or natural,

$1.50 each.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Imported Gowns

from the leading houses of Paris, Berlin and Vienna, at greatly reduced prices.

Gowns that were $300, $350 & $375,
at $175.00.

Gowns that were $187.50 to $250.00,
at $150.00.

Gowns that were $125 to $150,
at $87.50.

Gowns that were $100 to $125,
at $69.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', fine gauge, all wool Cashmere Stockings, soft, durable quality,—fast black, 35 cts. pair, 3 pairs $1.00
Value 50 cents per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

OPERA CLOAKS.

French Cloth,—cream, old rose, grey, automobile, cardinal, pink, pale blue, and mastic,—lined with quilted, white or colored silk,—with high collar, and plain or draped cape,—edged with thibet fur.

Medium, three-quarter and full length,
$22.50 to $38.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

West 14th St.
1826 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1897.
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

WELCOME ADDITIONS

toward the Thanksgiving cheer are our special bargains.

GOLDEN OAK SIDEBOARDS,
$9.50.
(regular price $12.50.)
Carved top and Bevel mirror.

Our richly colored pure wool Carpets—Rugs, Draperies, Lamps, etc., all at lowest prices and "Long Credit" says do not pay till convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

A TONIC
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water, refreshes and invigorates the entire system. A wholesome tonic.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

O'Neill's.

Fine Millinery For the Horse Show.

Horse Show Week always finds our Trimmed Hat Department at its best. This year our display is larger and better than ever before, embracing a host of original designs showing many new and brilliant combinations. Our collection of

Imported Hats

includes all that is New and Good in Paris Millinery Fashion.

Altogether it's a display that cannot be equaled by any other store in the city of New York, and one that every woman should see—The prices are exceptionally moderate.

An Immense Assortment of

Untrimmed Hats

For Ladies, Misses and Children, including all the latest and choicest novelties, at **the Lowest Prices in New York.**

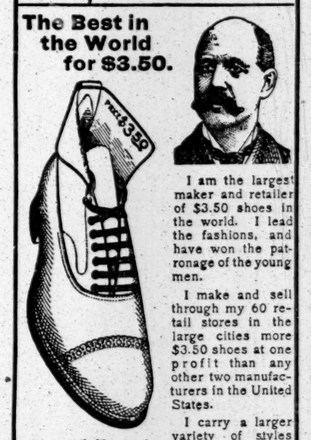
Elegant Novelties in Millinery Ornaments, Flowers, Feathers, Aigrettes, etc.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The Best in the World for $3.50.



I am the largest maker and retailer of $3.50 shoes in the world. I lead the fashions, and have won the patronage of the young men.

I make and sell through my 60 retail stores in the large cities more $3.50 shoes at one profit than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

I carry a larger variety of styles and widths of men's $3.50 shoes than any other shoe dealer in this city.

Catalog free.

Factory: Brockton, Mass.

Imported Norwegian Russet Calf, on the famous Warwick last, knob toe. Calf lined, full double sole to heel. Others charge $5 to $6 for its equal. Sent by mail for $3.75.

Over 1,000,000 Wearers

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

AMUSEMENTS.

HORSE SHOW,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NOVEMBER, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Shetland Ponies, Hackneys, Trotters, Roadsters, Saddle Horses, Brougham Horses and Appointments, Four-in-Hands, Hunters, and Tandems.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
First Chamber Music Matinee.
THIS (TUES.) AFTERNOON AT 2:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Mr. R. Burmeister, Piano.
PROGRAMME: MOZART, Quartet B flat major, (Koechel, 589;) SAINT-SAENS, Sonata C minor, for Piano and Violoncello; BORODINE, Quartet A major, (Angeregt durch ein Thema von Beethoven) Res. Seats $1.50 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR ..... Conductor
FRIDAY, November 17, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, November 18, at 8:15 P. M.
ALEXANDER
PETSCHNIKOFF
The Great Russian Violinist's First Appearance.
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

ROSELLI SCHOOL OF VOICE PRODUCTION.
(ITALIAN METHODS MODERNIZED.)
ROSELLI DIAPHRAGM BELT,
cultivates the mind to recognize the musical muscles that produce tone and good breathing; a round, full, and clear tone follows.
SIG. ROSELLI,
PREMIER BARYTONE.
(Opera and Concert, in English or Italian.)
Studio, 461 Lexington Avenue.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8, ROBESPIERRE.
Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Mat.—Merchant of Venice
Sat. Ev'g—The Bells and Nance Oldfield.
NEXT WEEK. Seats Ready Thursday.
In Their London Success MR. AND MRS. KENDAL
The Elder Miss Blossom

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus
15,25,50c. Moving Pictures, (new.)
Hugh Stanton. Carroll & Crawford, Sa-Vans, 30 oth.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus
15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.)
Gerald Griffin Co., 7 Reed Birds, Will Denny, 30 oth

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 50c Bargain Matinée Wednesday. "ROUND NEW YORK" Jeffries, Sharkey & Corbett. 500 People and THE CRAGGS, and Pioltte-Pinaud Drolatiques. Don't forget our Sunday Pops.

CASINO! To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
4TH W'K! ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl! By Herbert Smith & Stange.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
May Irwin 'Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
In SISTER MARY.
The Biggest Hit of All.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Eve., 8. Mat. Sat.
Last Week IN GAY PAREE with FOUGERE.
Next Monday American Biograph Pictures, JEFFRIES-SHARKEY FIGHT.

KEITH'S. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
FLO IRWIN & WALTER HAWLEY.
BEDINI & ARTHOR. BIOGRAPH. BIG BILL.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30 St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcement.

Owing to an unexpectedly great demand for seats for the Kaltenborn Chamber Music Recital, on Nov. 15th, a large number of applications remain unfilled. The public is informed that these letters will be kept on file, and in the event of a repetition of the Recital, tickets will be promptly mailed to those whom we have been unable to accommodate.

THE ÆOLIAN COMPANY,
18 West Twenty-third St.

Broadway Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
JULIA ARTHUR
IN MORE THAN QUEEN.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.
THURSDAY, NOV. 16TH, AT 12:30 P. M.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Tickets held on orders unless called for will be sold after 3 P. M. Tuesday.
General Admission $1.00

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. ..... 8:15 sharp
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Wed. & Saturday at 2.
....LAST TWO WEEKS....
E. H. SOTHERN & Miss HARNED
The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.
NOV. 27—THE MANOEUVRES OF JANE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. ..... at 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2
.....THIRD MONTH.....
Charles Frohman presents
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs. 8:20. Matinees, 2:15.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS. 8:15. MAT. SATURDAY.
Great Success.—Herald. Chas. Frohman Presents
Wm. Gillette in His New Play SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:15.
4th Crowded Week. Matinee Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie

MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Comedians. MATS. WED. AND SAT.
Make Way for the Ladies

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
LAST WEEK. LAST WED. & SAT. MATS.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
NEXT MONDAY, NOV. 20,
—MR. RICHARD—
MANSFIELD
IN
CYRANO DE BERGERAC.
**Seats and Boxes for first two weeks may be obtained at the box office on Thursday, Nov, 16th, at 9 A. M.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OR CO.
3d year. To-night (in English)
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Ev. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15, 1,100 seats 25c
Next Week—Lucia di Lammermoor (in English.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. at 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
WM. H. CRANE and His Company, in
A RICH MAN'S SON.
"A REAL CRANE PLAY."

KNABE HALL 5th Av. & 20th St. Wednesday Evening, November 15, at 8:15. Seats, $1.00 at KNABE'S, 154 5TH AVE. Second Piano Recital JOSEF WEISS.

5TH AVE THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
**Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. BON TON BURLESQUERS. 8—Original Oriental Dancers—8

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.
WAY DOWN EAST
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Sat. only.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night, (at pop. prices,) "MARIA STUART." Every Eve. (The great hit, DAS OPFERLAMM (The Scapegoat.)

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Last 2 Weeks The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
THIS WEEK—THE FATAL CARD.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. "WHY SMITH LEFT HOME." Evgs., 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Popular Prices! Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c.
—WITH—
PHROSO, Odette Tyler.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all.
Little Elk; Colored Minstrels.